The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,434—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ......As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	6	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

[illegible] no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 15th February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 17th February 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	60
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseill	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.

THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 18th instant, positively.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.
S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ....400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY .... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Steamship PRESNITZ, Purvis, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Purvis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents or Captain.

Bombay, 7th February 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	17th Feb.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	B. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Bennoldson	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	2068	500	E. C. Stead	28th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th Feb. 1879.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Bobot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN VALENTINES

AT FROM ANNAS FOUR TO Rs. 25,
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

ASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and ....Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars... ,, 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars............ ,, 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ..., doz. packs	17 0	10 9
,, ,, gilt edged ...., pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ..., doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,

ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 12.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE,
IN NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS;
WASHINGTON NORTON,
IN NEGRO SPECIALITIES;
AND THE
ENTRANCED LADY,
DEFYING THE LAWS OF GRAVITY.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class ....Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1
Third ,, ...As. 8 | Fourth ,, ...As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

AND
ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, as Landing, Shipping, and Forwarding Agents of Bombay, have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH FIRM at KURRACHEE. GOODS, MERCHANDISE, PARCELS, &c., for the Punjab and the North-West Provinces should be consigned to

JAMES MADDEN & Co.

DOG, CAT, AND MONKEY SHOW will be OPEN to the general public from 8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Secretariat Stables behind Victoria Hotel, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant. ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS. Tickets can be obtained at the doors or from Captain BECKE, 34, Marine Lines. The Show will be held in the Gymkhana building the same day from 5 to 7 p.m., and be open to Members only.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO BE LET.

FROM 1st March for six months at MAZAGON. Rent Rs. 125.

From 1st March to 10th June in the MARINE LINES. Rent Rs. 175.

From 1st March to 15th June in the MARINE LINES. Rent Rs. 200.

From 15th March for six months on the QUEEN'S ROAD. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises near the Elphinstone Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February instant, at 4 o'clock, when the views of the Creditors will be invited in reference to certain proposals which will be made in their interests, when the presence of all the Creditors is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

HERBERT ROBERTS, Champion Hand-Stroke Billiard Player, will give an Exhibition at TEMPLE BAR on THURSDAY, 13th instant.

600 up, Thumb and Finger *versus* Cue, the latter receiving a start of 400.

To be concluded with a Grand Exhibition of FANCY STROKES with Hand, Cue, and Nose.

TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE—FREE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to TUESDAY, the 25th February, instant, for the supply for one year, commencing from 1st March 1879, of BENGAL GUNNIES, LABOUR and JUTE LASHINGS, for about 75,000 bales Cotton and Wool.

The Tender must specify two rates, say one for Gunnies, Labour and Lashings, and one for Gunnies and Labour alone.

Samples of the quality of tare required to be supplied may be seen on application to Mr. P. C. MOORE, Engineer, at the Macleod Press Building in Kurrachee.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer, Sind Press Company, Limited.

Kurrachee, 6th February 1879.

AMERICAN GOODS FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Undersigned have for sale,

Kerosine Oil.
American Street Lanterns (Kerosine).
Step Ladders.
American Rocking Chairs.
American Sheetings and Shirtings.
Provisions and Biscuits.

Also on hand, and Fresh Consignments daily expected, of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with the latest improvements which have ALONE GAINED the ONLY GRAND PRIZE OVER ALL OTHER MACHINES at the last Paris Exhibition.

Cotton and Silk Thread and Attachments for the Machines.

For particulars apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

			Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts	per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints	,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts	,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,,	,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints	,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,,	,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER

FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE
IS
De La Rue & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE
WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY RACES!—A REFRESHMENT BOOTH will be ERECTED near the Byculla Club for the CONVENIENCE of the PUBLIC.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER in a Tailoring Department. Apply to "A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a CARDING MASTER for a Cotton Mill at Calcutta. Address with testimonials to A. B., Watson's Hotel.

AGENT (either European or Native) WANTED for an up-country Cotton Factory. Salary Rs. 200 per month and commission on profits. Address H., care of this office.

Wanted immediately, a District Trap with horse complete, or Tonga and Ponies complete. Must be on view in Bombay. Apply to Wm. Watson and Co., 28, Apollo St.

MATHERAN.—CAPRERA TO BE LET for the hot season, Rs. 500. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street, or on the premises.

TO BE LEASED, the BATTY FIELDS belonging to the St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MAHIM, will be put up by AUCTION for three years' FARM at the Church premises on the 23rd instant at 10 a.m.

TO BE SOLD, SUNDRY INLUCRATIVE TREES belonging to the same Church will be put up FOR SALE on the same day at 11 a.m. Conditions of Sale, &c. will be made known at the time of sale.

GENERAL WINE & PROVISION STORES, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Price Lists free on application to W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO by Robert Cocks & Co., almost new, has a very sweet tone. Apply to POMPY, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. Rustomjee, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

TENTS—"MULTUM IN PARVO" double fly Pal 7 ' by 6' with Saiwans on each side, made of drill devised specially for present campaign, weight 80 lbs. Price in Bombay Rs. 80. Mm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAM AND BACON (the latter in cut) just received. 14 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 32, Apollo Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No.					
2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern complete set for 12 persons	Rs. 117	half set	Rs. 58
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior ,, ,,	142	,,	68
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern ,, ,,	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright ,, ,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved ,, ,,	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes ,, ,,	198	,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

		Rs.
Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches		4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc.	from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(Wholesale and Retail),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that a NEW SUPPLY of his superior 50 Rs. WATCHES has arrived, by last Mail, for which Mr. L. S. has received the following certificates:—

Bombay, 19th December 1878.

Certified that I purchased a Silver Open-faced Patent Lever Watch, No. 78578, from Mr. L. Steffenauer in the month of March last, and it has kept excellent time ever since, I can recommend these Watches to any person requiring a good time-keeper.

C. CHRISTIAN, Captain, Dockyard Accountant.

L. STEFFANAUER, Esq., Bombay.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry, I am glad to say that the Silver Hunting cased Lever Watch I bought of you in June last has been keeping pucca time ever since, I may therefore say that I am quite satisfied with my purchase.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,
SAM. K. SNOW.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR HOSIERY is purchased direct from the best Manufacturers of Nottingham and Derbyshire. Special attention is paid to the make and finish, and the seams are strongly made to resist the rough usage of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	as.
Fine strong brown cotton socks,	per dozen	10	8
Superfine Do. double heels and feet,	,,	13	8
Do. imitation Balbriggan,	,,	15	0
Fancy striped Brown cotton,	,,	16	8
Superfine Do. do.	,,	18	0
Extrafine Do. do.	,,	21	0
The very best in new colors,	,,	22	0
Lisle Thread neat fancy stripes,	,,	30	0
Real Balbriggan embroidered,	,,	30	0

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

		Rs.	as.
Plain Merino assorted colors,	per dozen	21	0
Extra superfine, plain colors, thin, soft and shrinkless, embroidered,	per dozen	26	0
Fine plain drab or brown, neat fancy, stripes,	,,	24	0
Superfine plain and mixed, made from the finest Saxony wool with stripes of the newest colors and designs,	per dozen	27	0
Stout ribbed Merino, very strong,	,,	29	0
Fine Derby ribbed, very soft and elastic, fits with great precision, forming itself to the shape of the foot,	per dozen	39	0
Real Shetland Lambswool made of pure dyed wool, a capital sock for Sportsman and District wear,	per dozen	25	0
Stout Hand-knit socks for hard jungle wear,	,,	48	
Knickerbokers of the above	per pair	5	8
Do. do. Best Merino	,,	5	8
Black Silk Socks for full-dress	,,	8	8
Do. Hose for Court wear or fancy costume	,,	12	8
Cardigan Jackets, all wool, knitted fro	,,	11	8
White Berlin wool Mufflers	,,	2	0

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

		Rs.	as.
Fine Gauze Merino, a strong and durable article	6 for	21	0
Ex Superfine, one of the most durable Indian Gauze, Under Vests, made very soft and shrinkless	6 for	27	0
Real India Gauze, the genuine mixture of soft wool and silk, nonirritating and shrinkless. There is no better India Gauze Vest imported into this country	6 for	40	0
Extra large sizes	6 for	45	0
Summer Merino, a stouter Vest than any of the above	6 for	36	0
Grey Merino, with long sleeves, a stout, warm and durable Vest, suitable for cool climates or Overland Passengers	each	6	8
Stout Scotch Lambswool, with long sleeves, very warm and soft, suitable for gentlemen returning to Europe in the cold season	each	7	8
Stout striped Merino for all Athletic Sports, the strongest made	each	10	8

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

		Rs.	as.
Fine Bro. Cotton	per pair	3	12
Superior Stout Cotton Trunk Drawer, fitting close above the knees, a capital Drawers for riding and hard wear	per pair	4	12
Very Superior Fine Cotton Long Drawers, double seated, very strong and comfortable wear the very best made	per pair	8	0
Extra Stout Cotton Drawers	,,	6	8
Bathing Drawers, plain and striped	,,	2	0
Fine Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands and double seated	per pair	7	8
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants, for cold districts or Homeward bound passengers	per pair	6	0
Stout Scotch Lambswool, very warm and soft, suitable for the coldest countries	per pair	7	8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. WALLACE & Co., IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. A quantity of printed, colored and T. Red Goods and prints. In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR OR MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February 1879, on the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Premdass Tooleeydass, the mortgagor—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, temples, and sheds standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar without the Fort of Bombay, fronting the public road on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound of Government house, on or towards the North by vacant ground belonging to Luxumon Govindjee, on or towards the West by the public road, and on or towards the South by the house of Goolo Rama, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Hoolaaay and other tenants.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

SALE OF DAMAGED MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the underwriters, at the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers at Grant Road, near the Two Tanks—

Ex "Greenock."

V B 313 } 1-50—50 cases each 50 gross Tandstickers.
V B 314 } 1-50—50 ,, 50 ,,
V B 342 } 1-25—25 ,, 50 ,,

More or less damaged by salt water.

SALE OF PLATED WARE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned ex ship Greenock.

E P M 13—1 case plated ware.

The purchasers shall have to pay duty and to clear the case from the Custom House.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT No. 185, TARWAREE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 18th February, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and well grown plants in tubs and pots comprising many new and rare crotons, araucaria, cupressus, glauca, gardinia, powris, single and double allocasia, stephanotes, orange trees with fruit, marantas, woodbine, scarlet and other passion flowers, French, honeysuckles, wax plants, hibiscus, hydraugias, standard roses, ivy and other geraniums, myrtle, ercharis, ferns, &c., the property of Pryce Weedon, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Worlee Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cotton Villa, Parell Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany square Pianoforte by Schroder, an English-built light self-driving Phaeton with pole and shafts, a strong light buggy, &c., the property of C. Archer, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE AUCTION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Castle, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture by Deschamps, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Surat milch buffaloe, boat, billiard table, valuable books, carriages, horses, &c. &c., the property of D.S. Kemp, Esq., the same comprises plain thin stemmed glassware, handsome blue and buff hunting-pattern dinner set, exquisite pink and fretted gold hand-painted desert set, fancy hand-painted coffee cups with butterfly handles, best platedware, such as soup, tureen, venison dish, dish covers, tea and coffee service, fruit knives and forks, cutlery, handsome well-seasoned blackwood furniture such as pier tables, dining table (to seat 24) large four post bedstead, tripods, whatnots, marble top centre table, teakwood dinner table (seating 15) Madras pattern arm chairs, Madras pattern four post bedstead with spring, mattress, toilet and dressing tables (with Marble tops and French Crockery), oval looking glass, &c., &c., by Deschamps. English mahogany almirah with glass, English Cheval glass, English lace door curtains, Dresden figures, table ornaments, &c., &c.

At 2 p. m.

One open carriage by Collett & Co.
One open carriage, boat shape, by Collett & Co.
1 pair fast trotting Chesnut Arabs, 5 and 6 years, go singly or in pair, (one ridden by lady.)
1 quiet Surat Milch Buffaloe.

The catalogues are printed and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder, on account of the under-writers:—

Ex Deucalion.

E A—59 bags of damaged Mauritius Sugar.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upna Cottage, Parel, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, an English built mail phaeton by R Disturnal, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla.

A lot of unserviceable surgical instruments.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AUCTION SALE of a splendid collection of ladies, and gentlemen's boots and shoes, slippers, &c., ladies satin silk, gilted, and nicely decorated, wedding, dancing, and ball boots, shoes, and slippers in various designs, and coloured gentlemen's calf, kid, buff, cashmere, cloth and canvas elastic boots and shoes of different sizes and designs which are made of best workmanship.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large and very splendid collection of best workmanship of ladies, and gents' silk and satin, gilted, and various excellent designs of wedding and ball slippers, boots and shoes, gents' calf, kid, patent, buff, canvas and cashmere cloth boots of immense variety, morocco leather slippers, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

A pair will be put up in a lot suitable to the purchaser.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction at their rooms as follows:—

A collection of silicated carbon filters of marble, buff, red and of different designs and colours; a large collection of K. O. lamps with various sorts of globes, 100 cases of portwine.

Few Cases Manzanilla Sherry
Do. Amontillado Do.
Do. Fine ginger Brandy.
25 Cases Reisling.
1 Reynold's and Wigging's Palinurus for finding the deviation of iron ships' compass.

For sale on Commission.

2 Electro plated nickle silver excellently engraved tea sets, 1 set spoons and forks, &c, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of cart weighing machine waggon wheels, tanks, leather hose, different kinds of iron, &c., &c., at the Byculla Iron Works, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Trustees of Messrs W. Nicol and Co. in liquidation at the Byculla Iron Works, Byculla, a second hand 5 ton cart weighing machine, waggon wheels, galvanised tanks, leather hose, sluice and steam valves, fire bricks, slabs and blocks, scrap, angle, tie bar and plate iron, oil cans, old tools, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters.

HMJ.—86 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar, ex "Deucalion."

AUCTION SALE OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in Port Trust Godown on account of the concerned,

16 Casks Chloride of Zinc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Glassware, Platedware, Porcelainware, at Fort, behind High Court and our Auction Room, or Bake House, Cross Lane.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 P.M., at the abovementioned premises, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Captain Walks, leaving Bombay, same comprising rich glassware, superior porcelain, white and pink full gilt dinner set, and electro-plated spoon and fork, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle frames, waiters and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as set of dining table in four pieces for ten persons, drawing-room chairs, dressing table, sofa couches, easy chair, teapoys, whatnot, post bedstick.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,

Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A DUTY.

INTENDING ASSURERS
BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS,
RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA [redacted]

THE HALF-YEARLY GENER ING will be held in the Pavilion on Th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

G. YOUNG,
L. R. W. FORREST,

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 15th February 1879, for the purchase of ASHES in the Company's Locomotive Yard at Parel, the aggregate estimated at 65 Tons.

The Tender must be for the whole quantity, and not per ton.

Tenders to be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel Works.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Parel Works, 5th February 1879.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads............each Rs. 2 8
Do. boxwood heads ...... ,, [redacted]
Balls.............per dozen [redacted]
Less 12 per cent. discount for [redacted]

TREACHER & CO., LIM [redacted]
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the Berlin Congress, Vols. 1 and 2.	15	0
Hart's Annual Army List 1879	13	4
Australian Hand Book 1879	5	0
English Men of Letters—Hume, by Professor Huxley	1	8
Grant Duff's Miscellanies	6	12
Disraeli, Gladstone and Bright, Cartoons from Punch, 1 Vol., cloth gilt	5	12
Fisher's Affghanistan and the Central Asian Question	2	4
Our Native Land—a Series of Water Colour Sketches	4	12
Blackburn's Pictorial Notes in the National Gallery	2	0
Covert-Side Sketches—Thoughts on Hunting	6	12
Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1879, cloth	2	4
Malleson's History of Affghanistan	11	4
Escott's Pillars of the Empire—Sketches of Living Indian Celebrities	6	12
Mayor on Sound, Nature Series	2	4
Live Stock Annual Almanac 1879	0	10
Trotter's Warren Hastings	5	12
Practitioner, Vol. Jan. to June 1879	6	12
Griffiths' English Army: its Past History, Present Condition and Future Prospects	13	4
Cassell's Family Physician, by Physicians and Surgeons of Principal London Hospitals	13	4
Sunte's Life of Robert Dick, Beker and Geologist of Thurso	7	8
Russell Reynold's System of Medicine, vol. 5	15	12
Life and Times of Stein, or Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age, 3 vols.	30	0
Demonology and Devil Lore, by M. D. Conway, *numerous illustrations*, 2 vols.	17	8
Waterton's Wanderings in South America in 1812, 1816, 1820 and 1824, *new edition*, 100 *illustrations*	13	4
Hooker and Ball's Journal of a Tour in Morocco and the Great Atlas	13	4
Blyth's Manual of Practical Chemistry, Analysis of Foods, and Detection of Poisons	7	12
A Year's House-keeping in South Africa, by Lady Barker	3	12
Dangers to Health. A Pictorial Guide to Domestic Sanitary Defects	6	4
Chamber's Journal, volume 1878	5	12
Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, new edition, 2 vols.	9	8
Baker's Ismailia, *cheap edition*	3	12
Bengal Peasant Life, by Revd. Lal Behari Day	3	12
Ancient Classes for English Readers, Pindar	1	8
Mackenzie on Diphtheria	3	4
Tuttle's Border Tales round the [redacted] Fire in the Rocky Mountains	[redacted]	[redacted]
Some accounts of the great buildi[redacted] London, Historical and Descripti[redacted] *autotype illustrations*	[redacted]	[redacted]
Account of the British Settlem[redacted] Aden, by Capt. F. M. Hunter, [redacted] Pol. Rest., Aden	[redacted]	[redacted]
Max Muller's Hibbert Lectures [redacted] Origin and Growth of Religions as illustrated by the Religions of India	6	12
Popular Science Review, Vol. July to December 1878	7	8
Day of Rest, Volume 1878	5	8
Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield, 2 Vols.	20	0
Hepworth Dixon's Royal Windsor, 2 Vols.	18	12
Digby's Famine Campaign, 2 Vols.	16	0
Geary's Asiatic Turkey 2 Vols.	16	0
Ewart's Poisonous Snakes of India, coloured plates	22	8
Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier.	8	12
Novelette Library, Vol. 2	1	4
Prejivolsky's from Kulja across the Tian Shan to Latnor	9	8
Bellew's from the Indus to the Tigris. Reprint	8	12
Verons' Æsthetics	4	12
Forbes' British Burmah	6	12
The Dramatic List of Living Actors and Actresses	7	12
Six Months at the Cape, by Ballantyne.	3	4
Proctor's Pleasant Ways in Science	6	12
The Secret of the Lands, a Nautical Novel, 2 Vols.	7	8
Aide Memoire for the Royal Engineers, part 1	7	12
Paradoxical Philosophy—a sequel to the Unseen Universe	4	12
Goodeve's Text Book on the Steam Engine	3	12
Hubner's Ramble round the World	3	12
Whittaker's Almanac 1879	1	0
Gill's Six Months in Ascension	5	12
Lang's Cyprus	8	12
Schwendler's Instructions for Testing Telegraph Lines	7	8

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 11TH FEB. 1879.

THE day after the departure of the Mail is usually very quiet, and to-day has been no exception to the rule, very little fresh business having been transacted. Nor are the commercial telegrams from home of a character to induce activity, the markets generally being reported unchanged. French Rentes were unaltered at 113, but Consols had declined from 96¼ to 96⅛, and it is not unlikely that we may receive a still lower quotation to morrow owing to the unfavourable news from the Cape.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market yesterday is reported by Reuter as having closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, prices unaltered except Mid. Orleans which is quoted 1-16d. higher. Private advices, however, while reporting the opening of the market firm call the tone at the close flat, and this is supported by the comparatively large receipts yesterday at the American ports. New York prices were higher by ⅛ cent for ready Mid. Uplands and 1-16 cent per lb. for May shipment, but this was doubtless owing to the firmer feeling in Liverpool during the earlier part of the day. The American figures show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	34,000	27,000	29,000
Three „ do.	58,000	42,000	44,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,485,000	3,285,000	3,329,000

EXCHANGE.—The reports as to a decline in Silver in London yesterday appear to have been correct, Reuter's telegram received this morning quoting only 49⅞d. per oz. or equivalent to about 1s. 7⅛d. per Rupee, and we have in consequence had a very weak market to-day, the Banks being all more willing buyers than sellers at a decline of quite 1-16d. per Rupee. The fall has not, however, brought out any more bills, and so restricted is the export trade at present that even a much heavier drop would have little effect on sellers. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 8-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight......	1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 7 7-16 to ½d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 7½d.	„
France 3 „ „	2·06	„
Sovereigns each........................	Rs. 12-6	

On Calcutta there is nothing doing, and we repeat our previous quotations of 1-16 per cent. discount for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very steady with a comparatively good enquiry for small amounts, but no large transactions have taken place for some time back. We quote :—Fours Rs. 94½ ¾ ; New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99¾.

The SHARE MARKET continues in the same dull drooping state. Every day sees some further downward movement, and so averse to speculation is the general feeling that it seems impossible to fix a probable limit to the decline. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent. lower, the closing quotation being Rs. 67½. Land and Press Companies are unaltered, but in Spinning and Weaving shares we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Manockjee Petit.

COTTON.—The market has been firmer to-day, and a moderate business has been done at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The rise is partially owing to the tenor of Reuter's telegrams—by which sellers are always guided irrespective of the real state of the market—but the chief cause is unquestionably the paucity of supplies. Into Bombay the arrivals for the past five days have only been 8,000 bales, or about one-third of what we might expect in an average season, whilst up-country all authorities seem to agree that the Amraoti crop at least is as small as the present rate of supplies would appear to indicate. The following are closing quotations to-day, but there are few buyers :—

F. G. F. Hingunghaut, ready	....	Rs. 208	per Candy
Good Broach	March	206	„
Good Oomra	„	192	„
F. G. F. „	„	186	„
G. F. „	„	181	„

SEEDS are a shade firmer owing to the drop in Exchange, but owing to limited supplies there is very little doing.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a trifle steadier, 25s. per ton having been paid by steam to Liverpool. By sail there is still next to nothing doing, and 22s. 6d. is the quotation. For Trieste and Venice the steamer Lumley Castle has been fixed at 33s. 9d. payable here, but the regular liners continue to hold for 35s. For Havre by steam engagements have been made at 30s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS are still very dull, and the dealers continue pressing sellers at easier rates notwithstanding the drop in Exchange. Sales of local Yarns are reported at 6 1-16 annas per lb. which shows a loss on Spinning at to-day's prices for Cotton.

In COALS there is still an entire absence of business and prices to arrive are quite nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	671½
Bank of Madras........	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	–	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	17½
Alfred Mills Co........	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	925
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,175
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	60
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	55
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	725
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	525
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	395
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	385
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	760
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	715
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	610
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	700
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	510
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	490
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50		5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	80
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,020
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	900
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India............	950	1,000	all	30 p.	625
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld........	600	2,000	all	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	12
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	550
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	725
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	710
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	500

* For Share or e half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,060	3,000	all	15 p.s*	780
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.........	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares......	–	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto ...	–	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto ...	–	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	–	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	775
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	800
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	480
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s	395
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	55
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,380	all	50 do	450
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co...	353	1,000	all	100 do	650
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co........	300	500	all	75 p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co............	1,125	400	350	30 do	165
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co....................		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,715
Bombay Fire Insurance Co..................	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company......	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	65
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	190

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·931
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·2
Dew Point	62·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =3).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	78·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	69·1
General Direction of Wind......NW, NNW, N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours............................	234

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. KILWA, 993 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 8th Feb., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Powell, one European and 16 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	I. G. Tenasserim(s).	Street	Kurrachee, Feb 8.
	I. G. Czarewitch ...	Elton	Kurrachee, Feb 8.
	Kilwa (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Feb 8.

The steamer Marina, to Port Said and Havre, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Halls—25 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 15 kegs iron dog nails other sorts, 20 kegs iron rivets, and 9 bars and 6 packages cast steel, Abdoolcadur Habutbhoy.
Columbia s—5 casks hardware, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy ; 5 packages hardware and 1 package iron nails other sorts, Tyebjee Adomjee.
Benarty s—1,220 bundles hoop iron, S L Macnaghten.

FROM LONDON.

Blairgrove—12 casks china clay and 7 casks French chalk, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee.
Cervin s—12 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mongolia s—3 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee.
Benledi s—50 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Strathleven s—10 cases claret and 12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Thibet s—7 cases wall papers, Jewabhoy Hiptoolabhoy.
Buckinghamshire—249 cases candles, Shuriffally Hiptoola.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Halls—85 cwts coir rope, Hajee Meetha Cassum ; 6 bales wool, Nensee Gangjee ; 62 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee ; 1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 72 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Kevaldass Treecomdass ; 30 bales wool, Nurotum Davidass ; 241 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.
Bellona s—62 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee : 171 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—142 packages ginger, Schluock Brothers ; 14½ cwts E. teeth, Runchorlall Gierdhurlall ; 17½ cwts. olibanum, Maneck Luckumsee ; 169½ cwts coffee, Runchord Purshotum ; 106 cwts. coir rope and 1.7 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govind, jee ; 45 cwts chundroos, Rowjee Furjee ; 91 cwts dry ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co ; 234 packages ginger The Cooper Landing Co ; 64½ cwts nuxvomica, Jetta Purshotum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—19 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.
Macedonia s—144 cwts. coffee, Kunkler Singer and Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—1,500 cwts. rapeseed, Vinay and Co ; 736 cwts. coffee, Peirie, Leslie and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—267 bags coffee, Peirie Leslie and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—37 bales cotton, Rahimtoolabhoy Khayraz.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—16 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 66 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Smith, Major, Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.

FEBRUARY 11.

Dane, Surg, on duty, from Baroda.
Bagnall, Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, from Baroda.
Jervis, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Anderson, Major, 13th Madras N I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Taylor, Surg Major, to join, from Dehli.
Hatch, Major Genl, R A, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Ballard, Lieut Genl, R E, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 8.)

Fort William, 5th February 1879.

The services of Mr L Hare, C S, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Dinagepore, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Surgeon Major J Browne, 41st Bengal N I, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major W R Rice, or until further orders.

The services of the Rev A Ferrier, M A, Officiating Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Lieut E D F Bignell, in charge of the duties of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieut A P Thornton, 35th N I, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Major C A Bayley, Political Agent, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted to the Haraotee and Tonk Agency, vice Lieut-Col Berkeley.

Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive pro tempore, is deputed on special duty to Jhallawar, vice Captain Abbott, proceeding on furlough. Captain Robertson will officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, while employed at Jhallawur.

Captain J H C G Lassaile, Political Assistant, 1st Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwara, vice Captain D Robertson.

Mr G Greig, Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, in the N-W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of the 3rd Class.

Mr Gamble, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, in Bengal.

Captain G J van Someren, Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, as a temporary measure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 4th February 1879.

Major O I Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain.

Surgeon-Major J J McDermott, M D., Medical Officer, 35th N I, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified ; Lieut-Col J H Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £205 2s.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut H P Leigh, R A, Officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut C E W Macdonald, 51st Foot, Officiating Squadron officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—Captains C H Bridges and S C MacTier.

Lieut-Col A G Duff, Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet.

Captain Collen, 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, during the absence on furlough of Colonel W M Lees.

Captain R Pole Carew, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

Major Sym, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, vice Captain J Davidson, on special service.

The following order, issued by the Officer Commanding (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is confirmed :—

Dakka, 16th Dec 1878—Appointing Major Campbell, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Commander, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Col F H Jenkins, appointed to the Command of a Brigade. Major G Stewart, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Commander, vice Major Campbell. Captain W Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Stewart.

Lieutenant C C M Lushington, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hydrabad Contingent, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain (Brevet Major) [illegible]ewbery, General List, Infantry, City Magistrate, Lucknow,—private affairs for ten months.

Captain Goodridge, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 35th N I urgent prevate affairs, for 6 months.

Captain Begbie, R E, Examiner of guaranteed Railway Accounts, to the Government of India, private affairs, for fifteen months.

Captain Wither, Executive Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, private affairs, for two years.

The services of Lieut J Burn Murdoch, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 1st February 1879.

The services of Lieut J Burn Murdoch, R E, Assistant Engineer, Central System of State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

The services of Lieut R deVillamil, R E, Assistant Engineer, are retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Punjab Provincial Branch.

Mr Handcock, Executive Engineer, British Burmah, Railway Establishment, is transferred to the Western System of State Railways.

Captain F Mascall, RE, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, having been transferred to the Imperial establishment of the Corps, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. F Morrison, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is granted furlough for twenty months.

Captain Engledue, RE, Executive Engineer, temporary rank, British Burmah Railway Establishment, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

D C Gordon, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted twelve months' furlough to England.

The services of Lieut-Col R deBourbel, R E, Superintending Engineer, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for the charge of Public Works under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Beloochistan.

Colonel E Davidson, RE, Superintending Engineer, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, during the absence of Lieut-Col de Bourbel, R E, or until further orders.

Captain J Dundas, V C, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, is temporarily attached to the P W Department, Secretariat of the Government of India.

Lieut-Colonel Mackesy, S C, Superintending Engineer, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is on return from furlough transferred to the Military Works Branch.

The following Officers are posted to the Indus Valley State Railway :—Mr C P O Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade ; Lieut Jennings, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade ; Mr Robert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th February 1879.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next the 15th inst, it being a race day, but there will be a rehearsal Parade for the General's inspection at 6-30 a m on Friday the 21st inst, at which all members are invited to attend. The usual Full Dress to be worn.

2. The Dress to be worn at the Regimental Ball on Friday evening next by those members desirous of appearing in Uniform will be Red, Officers in Mess Dress.

3. An instance having recently occurred of a member of the Corps, when not on Parade, having, without orders, discharged his Rifle loaded with blank cartridge, the Commandant desires to remind members that it is contrary to the Articles of War and to all the usages of the service to discharge fire-arms, or occasion false alarms in Camp, Garrison, or quarters. This order will be read on three successive Parades, so that members cannot in future plead ignorance of the regulations in this respect.

4. The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength, and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—

No. 853 Vol. Gray, W. B., A. Company.
„ 854 „ Vansittart, C. G., C. Company.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m). by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.............................13th, 11h. 44·7m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 12	English Mail expected.	6 32	5 58	2 26 m 3 15 a	8 51 m 9 7 a
Th. 13	......	6 31	5 58	3 0 m 4 19 a	9 38 m 10 3 a
Fri. 14	St. Valentine's Day.	6 31	5 58	3 41 m 5 4 a	10 38 m 11 21 a
Sat. 15	......	6 30	5 59	4 50 m 7 11 a	11 53 m ......
Sun. 16	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 30	5 59	6 37 m 8 41 a	1 3 m 1 26 a
Mon. 17	......	6 29	5 59	8 21 m 9 43 a	2 46 m 2 47 a
Tues. 18	......	6 29	6 0	9 31 m 10 25 a	3 52 m 3 45 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of Colonel SEXTON, the SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th February, under the management of the following Committee :—

PRESIDENT.
Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.
MEMBERS.
Capt. BAKER.
„ HORE.
„ TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.
„ WEIR.
„ FORBES.
„ SCORGIE.
„ WYER.
Lieut. DUNNE, Honorary Secretary.
„ KEMP „ Treasurer.

Volunteer. Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	„ 10
Non-Volunteer, Single Ticket..............................	„ 10
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies..............................	„ 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket	

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co., SOUNDY & Co., TREACHER & Co., or from any member of the Committee.

W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Joint
T. DUNNE, Lieut., } Secretaries.

The Town Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MAYNE—February 10th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Major R. Graham Mayne, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLLS—February 7th, at Dinapore, the wife of the Rev W. W. Nicholls, of a son (still-born).

WILSON—January 30th, at Reti, the wife of Mr. R. E. Wilson, Sub-Engineer, I. V. S. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

McGOWAN—BRYAN—February 6th, at St James', Lahore, by the Rev W. H. Tribe, Chaplain, Percy Stanly McGowan, C. E., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., to Nora Gordon, third daughter of C. Bryan, Esq.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—February 5th, at Umballa, Beryl Clare, the beloved daughter of Surgeon-Major G. V. Currie, 10th Bengal (D. C. O.) Lancers, aged 2 years and 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1879.

THE disaster which has befallen the British arms in South Africa is the greatest misfortune recorded in our military annals since the annihilation of General Elphinstone's brigade in the retreat from Kabul during the winter of 1841, which in its turn had been without a parallel since the close of the American War of Independence. England is, indeed, so uniformly successful in her wars that such a terrible event as the defeat and destruction of a British force 500 strong does not happen once within a generation We imagine that the shock given to the national *amour propre* at home by the news from Natal will be greater even than that caused by the catastrophe of 1841. The Afghan disaster could be attributed chiefly to treachery, intense cold, and want of supplies ; while on this occasion the British troops seem to have been simply out-generalled, taken by surprise, and overwhelmed by a force ten times their strength. The victory won by the Zulus was complete and crushing, and the only consolation one feels is in the thought that the small band of 500 Englishmen sold their lives dearly, and did not perish without killing ten times their own number of their relentless enemies. We have telegraphed to London for further details to clear up some points which Reuter's telegram leaves obscure, and we hope to receive a message from our correspondent before the paper goes to press ; but meanwhile we must try to elucidate the affair as best we can with the materials at our command.

The *Standard* is the only London newspaper which has a special correspondent in Natal ; and we reprint this morning two letters which have appeared lately in that journal, and which give a full account of the strength and distribution of the British forces in Natal, and the numbers and organisation of the Zulu army under King Cetywayo. Lord Chelmsford, the General commanding in Natal, estimates the numbers of the Zulu warriors at 40,000, and speaks with some respect not only of their martial qualities but of their military discipline. Another authority informs us that "Cetywayo "(pronounced Ketchwayo), the paramount chief "of Zululand north of Natal, is described as a "man of considerable ability and force of "character. He commands an army of between "30,000 and 40,000 men, armed with guns "imported through the Portuguese territory at "Delagoa Bay." The Zulus have always been renowned as the most formidable warriors in Southern Africa ; and, now that they are armed with breech-loaders, even white troops cannot afford to hold them in contempt. At the same time Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford had a very considerable force at their disposal, and they appear to have been confident of their ability to conquer Zululand with the troops already in Natal or on their way to that colony. Already, at the end of November, Lord Chelmsford commanded a force of 14,000 or 15,000 men ; and before the war began, on the 12th ult., this force must have been increased by two more battalions of infantry from England. The total strength of British Infantry in Natal must, then, have been as follows : 2nd Batt. 3rd Regt., 1st Batt. 13th, 1st and 2nd Batts. 24th, 80th, 88th, and 90th Regiments, each 800 strong, making a total of 5,600 men ; and the 2nd Battalion 4th and 99th Regiment, each 820 strong, or 1,640 men in all, who left England for Natal before the end of last year. Lord Chelmsford had, therefore, available 7,240 British Infantry. In addition, he had five batteries of Artillery, several companies of Engineers, and a Naval Brigade 230 strong. We may, therefore, put down at 8,000 men his force of British troops alone, without counting native levies.

With such a force any English General might reasonably count on overcoming 40,000 Zulus, and it remains to be explained how Lord Chelmsford suffered a detachment of 1,100 or 1,200 men to be caught in a trap and annihilated by half the entire strength of the Zulu army. The *Standard's* correspondent unconsciously suggests a probable explanation of the catastrophe by boasting beforehand that the Zulu country was guarded at short intervals by bodies of British troops, and that Cetywayo was "thoroughly "hemmed in." An ordinary map of Southern Africa shows that Zululand is a narrow strip of territory extending along the eastern coast from the river Tugela, which is the northern boundary of the British colony of Natal, to near Delagoa Bay. On the west the Zulu country is bounded by the Transvaal territory, which was annexed to the British dominions in 1877 ; and one of the causes of the present war was the claim set up by Cetywayo to districts of the country connecting Natal with the Transvaal and lying to the south-west of his own territory. The English had occupied these districts, but the justice of Cetywayo's claim seems to have been admitted, and the land would have been given up had the Zulus consented to show their desire for peace by disbanding their army. This they refused to do, and Sir Bartle Frere thereupon declared war, being reasonably of opinion that the small body of English settlers in Natal and the Transvaal could not continue to hold the country while they were exposed to the perpetual menace of the existence just beyond their own borders of an army of 40,000 Zulus. But, instead of massing his forces, Lord Chelmsford is said by the *Standard's* correspondent to have distributed them over a front extending from the mouth of the river Tugela at least as far to the north-west as the town of Utrecht, a distance of fully 200 miles. Much of this line of country is described as exceedingly rugged, especially on the upper course of the Tugela, and thus presenting great obstacles to the speedy concentration of the various bodies of troops at any given point. This process of "hemming in," therefore, of a vastly superior force numerically was a very dangerous strategical operation, as it could not but leave many points of the frontier, and especially those furthest inland, insufficiently protected. The active strength of Lord Chelmsford's force was also weakened by the necessity of detaching troops to guard the communications from the frontier to Pitermaritzburg and Port Natal. It will be observed, therefore, that the only British troops with Colonel Glyn's column, which was stationed the furthest inland in Natal territory, covering the border near Utrecht and being supported on their left, in Transvaal territory, by native levies under English officers, were "the 1st Battalion of the 24th, "part of the Buffs, and a battery of Artillery." We think it is likely that the troops which have been destroyed belonged to this column, the 2nd Battalion of the 24th, which was stationed nearer the coast, formed part of a stronger column. A piece of confirmatory evidence is that, while all the Europeans, officers and men, of the ill-fated detachment seem to have been killed, we are not told that the Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th was among the number ; and, as Colonel Glyn was in command of the column and military district, it is probable that his battalion of the 24th was commanded by the senior of the two Majors. As to the circumstances of the action, and how the British troops were surprised, as they must have been, it is useless to speculate till we get further particulars. We take the meaning of the telegram to be that 500 British troops were killed in addition to the natives that perished ; for the five companies of the 24th must have numbered 400 men, and the gunners and engineers would make up 100 more. Apparently some of the gunners escaped with the guns ; or Reuter, who tells us that the colours of the 24th were taken, would also have mentioned that the guns of the battery fell into the hands of the enemy. The alarm felt in Natal is natural enough ; but Lord Chelmsford had plenty of troops left to stand on the defensive at all events till reinforcements arrived, or even, one would think, to take the field and avenge the disgrace suffered by our arms. The great danger of course is that the blow given to our prestige may cause all the native levies to desert and revive troubles which are barely appeased throughout the vast territories of Southern Africa, in which the white population are but a handful in comparison to the natives. We were too eager yesterday to congratulate Lord Beaconsfield on having succeeded in getting everything his own way. Capricious Fate has now visited him with a great calamity, but still the English Ministry may think itself fortunate in having settled its difficulties in Europe and Asia before being required to divert a large force for the protection of Imperial interests in Africa. Probably, no European troops can be spared from India at present, and native troops, as now officered, would not be of much use against the Zulus. The nearest points, therefore, from which reinforcements can be despatched are Gibraltar and Aden (but at the latter place there is only one European battalion). We shall no doubt hear that Lord Napier has been instructed to send off all the troops he can spare at once, and that more regiments will be despatched with all speed from England. The disaster in Natal must have occurred three weeks ago, and much may have happened in the interval.

WE were enabled a few days ago to announce that the Secretary of State had finally decided that the earthwork and masonry of the Western Rajputana Railway were to be constructed on the broad gauge ; this is, of course, very satisfactory as far as it goes, but from what we hear it is highly probable that the line will be laid for the expensive toy metre gauge. The reason given for this contradictory procedure is, that there is such an immense stock of narrow gauge material in Bombay belonging to the Government of India that "something" must be done with it, and as the Western Rajputana Railway is now ready to receive the rails, the light rails in hand had better be put down. It requires no prophet or engineering genius to predict the failure at an early date of this experiment that is to be made at the expense of the commerce of Bombay, and we have been favoured with a copy of a memorandum written by Mr. Carroll, Locomotive Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, in which the inevitable failure of the "Strachey" gauge for this railway appears to us to be most clearly demonstrated.

The general impression prevailing amongst those not obliged to enquire into the matter is, that although the narrow gauge is very limited in its carrying capacity, and may even cost more to do the work, still the very low construction or capital cost, when compared with that of the guaranteed broad railways, so far compensates for the extra cost of working, &c., as to still yield a very fair percentage of profit on the capital. This is the view that the advocates (we had almost said unscrupulous advocates) of the narrow gauge have from the beginning of the "battle of the gauges" forced upon us ; but the paper before us, *compiled from official Government statements*, shows in a most distinct manner that, notwithstanding the lighter and short-lived material used in building these toy lines, the fact still remains, that the construction costs actually more than lines substantially built on the broad gauge. The narrow gauge railway dealt with in the paper before us is the Rajputana State Railway, which is gradually dragging its slow length along towards Ahmedabad to join its sister line (the Western Rajputana), with which it will form the inferior link in the chain that will eventually connect Bombay with Agra, Delhi, and the rich provinces of Oude and the North-West.

To proceed to figures, in proof of our preamble, the Rajputana State Railway at the end of 1877 (the latest date to which records of a complete year are published) had cost, including an insufficient supply of rolling stock, £6,404 per mile, but works estimated for, but not yet constructed, bring the total to £7,283 per mile. The cost of fencing, gate lodges, &c. is, however, not included in this amount.

The Dakore extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway *on the broad gauge*, with an allowance for a proper proportion for rolling stock, workshops &c., cost £5,700 per mile. This is, however, through a country much more favourable than that through which the Rajputana line passes ; but it must be borne in mind that the rails of the Dakore line are 60lbs. to the yard, whilst the Rajputana line is laid with rails 36lbs. or 40lbs. to the yard. Taking the Dakore line with 40lbs. rails instead of 60lbs. (and not including the saving in earthwork, sleepers, &c.), but allowing £200 for fencing, &c., the cost of the Dakore branch would have to be reduced by £430 to £440 per mile.

The Wudhwan extension of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, thoroughly constructed on the broad gauge and with 60lbs. rails, cost only £7,200 per mile. This line also runs through an easier country than the Rajputana, but the lighter rails and the absence of fencing on the narrow gauge more than compensate for this.

To show that we have not exaggerated the flimsy construction of the State line, we quote from Mr. Carroll's paper some remarks made officially by the Manager of the Rajputana line. He says :—"It seems doubtful whether "the sleepers will last very long owing to "frequent re-spiking. Excessive wear from fre"quent packing up necessitated by the short "sleepers and overhanging stock is also likely "to have a prejudicial effect on the life of the "sleepers." Again, he says, "The waggons "have been found too weak in the underframes," &c. and these have to be strengthened.

We have shown above that the narrow gauge railways are not actually costing less than railways built on the substantial broad gauge, and we hope in a future article to show from Mr. Carroll's memorandum that they suffer still more when the expenses of working the traffic come to be considered.

THE 24TH REGIMENT OF BRITISH INFANTRY.

WE take from Hart's *Army List* the following names of officers of this Regiment. The figures (1) and (2) prefixed to the names show to which Battalion the officers belong. Both the Battalions of the Regiment are now serving in Natal ; but, as explained in our leading article, the five companies destroyed probably belonged to the 1st Battalion :—

Colonel.
Pringle Taylor, *K. H. g.*
Lt.-Colonels.
1 Richard T. Glyn, *c.*
2 Hen. Jas. Degacher.
Majors.
1 Hen. B. Pulleine, *l. c.*
2 Wm. Mathew Dunbar.
2 Wilsone Black, *p. s. c.*
1 Walter B. Logan.
Captains (20.)
2 W. R. B Chamberlin, *m.*
2 J. M. Gurnell Tongue.
2 John F. Caldwell.
1 Wm. Maxwell Brander, *d.*
1 Henry A. Harrison.
2 Hugh B. Church, *d.*
1 Wm. Degacher, *d.*
1 George Paton, *s.*
Harry Rich Farquhar.
1 Wm. Eccles Mostyn.
1 Russel Upcher.
1 Geo. Vaughan Wardell.
2 Chas. Jas. Bromhead, *m.*, *d.*
2 Farquhar Glennie.
1 Wm. Thos. Much, *m.*
1 Thos. Rainforth.
2 A. G. Godwin Austen.
1 Reg. Younghusband.
2 Wm. Penn Symons.
3 Fred. Carrington.
2 Herbert B. Moffat, *p. s. c.*, *d.*
Lieutenants (lts. 20, 2nd-lts. 16)
2 *John Jas. Harvey, adj.*
2 Herbert M. Williams, *I. of M.*
1 *Teigmouth Melvill, adj.*
2 Levett Holt Bennett, *d.*
1 Archer A. Morshead, *p. s. c.*
1 Fra. Pender Porteous.
2 Wm. Sugden.
2 Chas. D'A. Pope.
2 Gonville Bromhead.
2 G. Stanhope Banister.
1 Fra. Tollemache Halliday, *d.*
1 Edward S. Browne.
1 Edward W. Curteis, *d.*
1 Chas. Walter Cavaye.
1 Nevill J. A. Coghill.
1 Edgar Oliphant Anstey.
2 Hen. Germain Mainwaring.
1 Jas. Patk. Daly.
1 Geo. Fredk. John Hodson, *s.*
1 Wilfred Heaton.
1 Ralph A. P. Clements.
1 Chas. John Atkinson.
1 Wm. Edward Day Spring.
2 Quentin M'K. Logan.
1 *Hon.* Ulick de R. B. Roche.
2 Hen. Julian Dyer.
2 Courtney Vor Trower.
1 George Champney Palmes.
2 Frederick Godwin-Austen.
Sub-Lieutenant.
2 Thomas Ll. G. Griffith.
2nd Lieutenants.
1 Edwards H. Dyson.
2 Reg. William Franklin.
2 William Weallens.
1 Wm. Whitelocke Lloyd.
2 Lionel G. L. Dobree.
2 Arthur B. Phipps.
2 Charles E. Curll.
2 Bertram M. O. H. Gosselin.
Paymasters.
1 Fra. F. White, *hon. m.* (*Staff Paym.* A. Pay Dep.)
2 John Mahony, *hon. m.* (*Pvym.* A. Pay Dep.)
Instrs. of Mush.
2 H. M. Williams, *lt.*
Adjutants.
1 T. Melvill, *lt.*
2 J. J. Harvey, *lt.*
Quarter Masters.
2 Edwd. Bloomfield.
1 James Pullen.

BRITISH OFFICERS WITH THE NATIVE LEVIES IN NATAL.

(*Whitehall Review.*)

WE have received from the Cape the following official list of the officers appointed to do duty with the native levies raised for active service against the Zulus, which will doubtless be of interest to many.

Corps Commandants, 1st Regiment, Colonel A. W. Durnford, R. E., station between Greytown and Kraus Kop ; 2nd Regiment, Major S. Graves, 3rd Regiment, station Lower Tugela, with Colonel Pearson's column ; 3rd Regiment, Commandant Lonsdale, late 74th Highlanders, station Helpmakaar, with Colonel Glynn's column ; 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, Commandant R. P. Montgomery, J. P. ; Captains C. D. Hay, D. M. Smythe, F. Ingall ; Lieutenants J. B. Allen, J. Cartwright, F. B. Clifton, — Cooke, H. D. Davies, H. R. Dymes, W. B. Erskine, P. Flack, R. Gilbert, C. Nourse, E Skottowe, L. Stratford, G. Symons, R. W. Vause, M. G. Wales, E. H. M. Wyne ; 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment, Captains W. T. Openshawe, R. T. Vetch ; Lieutenants F. Battye, C. Bettington, E. H. Boord, R. C. Birkett, J. M. Dallamore, E. E. Dennis, F. B. Doveton, G. W. Heathcote, C. Highton, H. Miller, — Moran, W. Turner, A. A. Worsley, D. Worsley, R. Wrench, A. H. Worthington, J. Brice, will be attached as Lieutenants to the Bridge Train ; W. Barton, C. Raw, and J. A. Roberts will be attached as Lieutenants to the Natal Mounted Contingent.

THE ZULU WAR.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

(*Special Correspondent of the "Standard."*)

HEADQUARTERS, PIETER MARITZBURG.
NOVEMBER 30.

UP to the present time, although we have been very busy throughout the colony, nothing has been known as to the policy of the Government. Preparations have been going on for a long time in every department of the military service with great vigour, but only this week has anything been decided upon as to the plan of the campaign ; and, therefore, I take the earliest opportunity of letting your readers know exactly what has been done, and in what position affairs now stand. Of course, matters have been much retarded here by the long continuance of the Cape Colony war, and when that was ended by the outbreak of Sekukuni and other minor chiefs on the borders of the Transvaal, close to where Natal and Zululand join that recently-annexed country. But the war in the Cape being now virtually over and the troops withdrawn for a time from the attack on Sekukuni, has evidently given an opportunity for a strong and imperative position to be taken up as regards Cetywayo, and his insolent and absurd claims. In consequence, all the troops from the Cape, both regulars and volunteers, have come round here, native contingents are being formed, the colonial volunteer corps called out, and, in fact, everything is being done to place large bodies of troops at short intervals along the border from the Tugela Mouth to the disputed territory beyond Utrecht ; while beyond, small bodies of troops, volunteers, and native levies garrison the forts on the Transvaal-Zulu border, keep Sakukuni and others in check, and are ready at any time to render assistance when a general advance is made. Having just returned from a visit to the different forts, camps, and positions taken up on the border, I can hardly do better than give, *seriatim*, an account of each, commencing seaward. Those to whom Zululand is a *terra incognita* will easily understand my descriptions, and see clearly how thoroughly Cetywayo is hemmed in, and that the war here is to be carried on on an entirely different basis to the one lately concluded in the sister colony, if they will get a map of the country and follow the division line of Natal, Zululand, and the Transvaal, and from thence to Delagoa Bay.

To begin with, her Majesty's ship Active, Captain Sullivan (Commodore Commanding Cape Station), is at present at Durban, and will remain there some time. She has just returned from a trip up the coast to Delagoa Bay, where she is said to have made arrangements as to mutual assistance with the Portuguese during the war. On the home journey a surveying party were landed at St. Lucia Bay, to examine its capacities for use as a landing station for troops, and a few days afterwards she was anchored off the Tugela Mouth to enable soundings to be taken, so that in the event of having to shell the neighbouring heights the position to be taken up might be known beforehand. All this being satisfactorily concluded she returned to Durban and landed a naval brigade for service ashore, consisting of nearly two hundred and fifty sailors and marines under Captain Campbell. They are armed with two 12-pounder Armstrong guns, a Gatling gun, and several rocket apparatuses. They have proceeded to Stanger, from which they will go to either of the adjoining forts Williamson or Pearson. The former is the first defensive position occupied by our forces inland. It is situated at the mouth of the Tugela on the Natal side, and having been materially strengthened is to be the head-quarters depot for all the branches serving in the Lower District under Major Graves the Buffs, Commandant of the Coast District. Following the line of the river, farther up some thirty miles, a place called the Lower Drift, a new and powerful fort has been erected. It is on a high hill overlooking the river, and commands not only the Drift, but also a good deal of the country surrounding. It is almost inaccessible from the river, but easily approachable by a gradual slope on one side. One regiment, part of another, and a battery of artillery, are to occupy this. Some way inland, and about two-thirds of the way from this city of Durban to the Tugela, is Stanger, which is now rapidly becoming a large and important military centre, with which both of the above-named forts will keep open their communications for supplies, &c. Fort Buckingham comes next, and is another impregnable place, at any rate against any number of Zulus. This is strongly garrisoned, and obtains its supplies through Grey Town and Hermansburg from this city. Both the latter places are occupied by troops and are both of them strong positions in themselves. From here up to Newcastle and Utrecht is very difficult country, thinly populated and offering no inducement for bodies of the enemy to enter, even if there were any drifts except Rorke's Drift, which there are not. The whole of the district is, however, constantly patrolled by Natal Mounted Volunteer Corps, assisted by the Natal Mounted Police, having camps or depots at Helpmakaar, Estcourt, Weener, Colenso, and Ladysmith.

Newcastle has been turned into a large military camp, and being almost half-way between the coast and Pretoria as also the junction where the roads to Utrecht and Lydenburg join, is one of our largest depots for stores, supplies, ammunition, &c. Added to a large garrison regularly quartered there troops are constantly passing backwards and forwards, requiring a large staff to attend to their requirements. About twenty miles to the north-east lies Utrecht, a town on the so-called disputed territory, and one which it is of the first importance to have occupied and fortified by a large military force. It was from this place that the column under Colonel Wood started for Luneberg, still farther in the disputed territory, and now holding a large number of troops, which are shortly to be augmented by those parts of the 80th and 90th Regiments, 1-13th, and the Frontier Light Horse which have been withdrawn from Lydenburg. Utrecht is the key to the north-western gate of Zululand, and its value is apparently thoroughly understood and appreciated by the General. The large district between this and New Scotland is to be occupied by a large force of Swazie levies now being raised under Commandant R. Le Trope Lonsdale. They will consist of two regiments, and are officered by men chosen in the Cape Colony by the Commandant, who have had great experience in the late war in leading native levies. The Swazies are a splendid body of men, deadly antagonists of the Zulus, and the best fighting men in South Africa when properly led. Twenty captains, forty lieutenants, and one hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers for these regiments have arrived this week from King William's Town, and will pass through this city *en route* for New Scotland. Another Cape Colony corps has also just arrived, viz., the Kafarian Riflemen, under Commandant Schermbrucker, about four hundred and fifty strong. They left here some days since for Luneberg, to relieve the 90th, who will come down here. The Frontier Light Horse, also from the Cape, and who have been engaged in Sekukuni's country, will join them there. Coming back more immediately to our own colonial and inland preparations, first and foremost comes the raising of a native contingent, to consist of ten battalions of one thousand men each. These men are being carefully picked out by our magistrates from the different native locations in the Colony, and will all be armed, equipped, officered, and trained here, and then distributed along the whole border line, in company with forces of regulars and volunteers. Colonel Durnford, R. E., assisted by Captain Brunker, late 26th Regiment, will have this pleasant task to perform, aided by the Commandants. The officers and non-commissioned officers have been principally chosen from this Colony, and are altogether a serviceable lot of fellows.

Another new and important position has just been taken up this week at Helpmakaar near Dundee. It is about twelve miles from Rorke's Drift at the junction of the Tugla and Buffalo Rivers. Three of our local volunteer corps, viz., the Natal Carbineers, which left to-day, the Buffalo Border Guard, and the Newcastle Mounted Rifles, are all to proceed there. The whole of the corps at Helpmakaar are to form part of Colonel Glynn's column, and will act with the Natal Mounted Police, under Major Dartnell. This will consist of the first battalion 24th, part of the Buffs, a battery of Artillery, two hundred and fifty of the Natal Mounted Police, the three volunteer corps, and two regiments of native levies, equalling two thousand, making a total of about three thousand men. Three other corps—the Durham Mounted Rifles, the Alexandra Mounted Rifles, and Natal Hussars—are to proceed to Pots Sprint, beyond Grey Town, and will join part of the column commanded by Colonel Pearson, but they will act for the present under the immediate command of Captain Barrow, 19 Hussars.

The centre column will be commanded by Colonel Pearson, 3rd Buffs, and Commandant of Natal, a very able officer, who is assisted by Colnel Walker, Scots Guards, as Chief of his staff. It will consist of the Buffs, part of the second battalion 24th, under Colonel Degacher, two batteries of artillery, three volunteer corps, and two regiments of native levies, altogether about three thousand five hundred. The head-quarters of this column will be Grey Town. The column at the coast is under the command of Major Graves, the Buffs, with head-quarters in Stanger, and consist of the Naval Brigade, part of the Buffs, and second battalion 24th, two batteries of artillery, and two more mounted volunteer corps—viz., the Stanger Mounted Rifles, and Victoria Mounted Rifles—and two regiments of native levies, making over three thousand men. When the rest of the native levies shall have been distributed and with the three regiments, the first battalion 13th, 80th, and 90th, between Rorke's Drift and New Scotland, we shall have nearly fifteen thousand men on the border next week. The 88th are also coming round from the cape. The colony has also been divided into seven defensive districts, each to be under the charge of an officer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, while town guards are being formed here and in Durban, and also reserve volunteer forces. We have enormous stocks of provisions, ammunition, &c., distributed all over the country ; and the transport and commissariat services have proved themselves fully equal to the occasion.

The latest items I can send you just before post are as follow :—The decision of the High Commission has been given about the recent arbitration respecting the disputed territory, and messengers have been despatched to Cetywayo to send representatives to receive it. An ultimatum has also been sent him with regard to proposals for peace and guarantees, but the exact tenour is not known. However, things are at a crisis, but I am glad to say that we are prepared. Something definite will be settled before next mail. An Army Ambulance Corps is being raised.

(*Special Correspondent of the "Standard."*)

PIETER MARITZBURG, DECEMBER 9.

THINGS are now very much more advanced than when I last wrote a week ago, but yet everything is being done quietly, slowly, and surely. We are expecting more troops—Regulars and Volunteers—from the Cape, and also two more naval brigades from H. M. S. Tenedos and Forward. The first will number two hundred and fifty and that from the Forward only one hundred, as she is only a small gun boat. All the Volunteer Cavalry Corps of the colony lately ordered out or either at their destinations along the border or else *en route*. The native contingent is being rapidly finished, and the final arrangements are that three regiments are being formed of battalions of a thousand each, one regiment having three such battalions, and the others only two. The officers for the 1st and 3rd Regiments are already gazetted, and the non-commissioned officers and natives are in process of equipment and organization, and will, I think, be ready to leave about the end of the year. The two most important events which have occurred since last week are the departure of the Natal deputies for the Lower Tugela Deep, to deliver to Cetywayo's deputies the decision of his Excellency the High Commissioner upon the disputed boundary question, and the publication of a private pamphlet entitled "The Zulu Army," compiled from trustworthy information, and published, for the use of the officers under his command, by order of his Excellency General Lord Chelmsford.

The following is the descriptive portion of the pamphlet :—

"The Zulu army, which may be estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, is composed of the entire nation capable of bearing arms.

"The method employed in recruiting its ranks is as follows :—At short intervals, varying from two to five years, all the young men who have during that time attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years are formed into a regiment, which, after a year's probation, during which they are supposed to pass from boyhood and its duties to manhood, is placed at a military kraal or headquarters. In some cases they are sent to an already existing kraal, which is the head-quarters of a corps or regiment, of which they then become part ; in others, especially when the young regiment is numerous, they build a new military kraal. As the regiment grows old it generally has one or more regiments embodied with it, so that the young men may have the benefit of their elders' experience, and, when the latter gradually die out, may take their place and keep up the name and prestige of their military kraal. In this manner corps are formed, often many thousands strong—such, for instance, as the Undi.

"Under this system, then, the Zulu army has gradually increased, until at present it consists of twelve corps and two regiments, each possessing its own military kraal. The corps necessarily contain men of all ages, some being married and wearing the head-ring ; others unmarried ; some being old men scarcely able to walk, whilst others are hardly out of their teens. Indeed, five of these corps are now composed of a single regiment each, which has absorbed the original but practically non-existent regiment to which it had been affiliated.

"Each of these fourteen corps or regiments has the same internal formation. They are in the first place devided equally into two wings—the right and the left—and in the second are subdivided into companies from ten to two hundred in number, according to the numerical strength of the corps or regiment to which they belong, and which is estimated at fifty men each, with the exception of the Nkombamakosi Regiment, which averages seventy men to the company.

"As to the regimental dress and distinguishing marks, the chief distinction is between married and unmarried men. No one in Zululand, male or female, is permitted to marry without the direct permission of the King, and when he allows a regiment to do so, which is not before the men are about forty years of age, they have to shave the crown of the head, and to put a ring round it, and then they become one of the 'white' regiments, carrying white shields, &c., in contradistinction to the 'black' or unmarried regiments, who wear their hair naturally, and have coloured shields.

"The total number of regiments in the Zulu army is thirty-three, of whom eighteen are formed of men with rings on their heads, and fifteen of unmarried men. Seven of the former are composed of men over sixty years of age, so that for practical purposes there are not more than twenty-six Zulu regiments able to take the field, numbering altogether 40,400. Of these 22,500 are between twenty and thirty years of age, 10,000 between thirty and forty, 3,400 between forty and fifty, and 4,500 between fifty and sixty years of age. From which it will be seen the mortality in Zululand is unusually rapid.

"Drill—in the ordinary acceptation of the term—is unknown among the Zulus ; the few simple movements which they perform with any method, such as forming a circle of companies or regiments, breaking into companies or regiments from the circle, forming a line of march in order of companies, or in close order of regiments not being deserving of the name. The officers have, however, their regulated duties and responsibilities, according to their rank, and the men lend a ready obedience to their orders.

"As might be expected, a savage army like that of Zululand neither has nor requires much commissariat or transport. The former consists of three or four days' provisions, in the shape of maize or millet, and a herd of cattle, proportioned to the distance to be traversed, accompanies each regiment. The latter consists of a number of lads who follow each regiment, carrying the sleeping mats, blankets, and provisions, and assisting to drive the cattle.

"When a Zulu army on the line of march comes to a river in flood, and the breadth of the stream which is out of their depth does not exceed from ten to fifteen yards, they plunge in in a dense mass, holding on to one another, those behind forcing them on forward, and thus succeed in crossing with the loss of a few of their number.

"In the event of hostilities arising between the Zulu nation and any other (unless some very sudden attack was made on their country), messengers would be sent, travelling night and day (if necessary) by the King to order the men to assemble in regiments at their respective military kraals, where they would find the commanding officer ready to receive them.

"When a corps or regiment has thus congregated at its head-quarters, it would, on receiving the order, proceed to the King's kraal. On arriving at the King's kraal each regiment encamps on its own ground, as no two regiments can be trusted not to fight if encamped together. Various religious ceremonies are then performed in his presence. Previous to marching off, the regiments re-form companies under their respective officers, and the regiment selected by the King to take the lead advances. The march is in order of companies for the first day, after which it is continued in the *umsila* (or path), which may be explained by likening it to one of our division, advancing in line of brigade columns, each brigade in a mass ; each regiment in close column ; the line of provision bearers, &c., move on the flank ; the intervals between heads of columns vary according to circumstances, from several miles to within sight of each other ; constant communication is kept up by runners. The march would be continued in this order, with the exception that the baggage and provision bearers fall in rear of the column on the second day, and that the cattle composing the commissariat are driven between them and the rearmost regiment until near the enemy. The order of companies is then resumed, and, on coming in sight, the whole army again forms an *umkumbi*, for the purpose of enabling the Commander-in-Chief to address the men, and give his final instructions, which concluded, the different regiments intended to commence the attack do so.

"A large body of troops, as a reserve, remain seated with their backs to the enemy ; the commanders and staff retire to some eminence with one or two of the older regiments (as extra reserves). All orders are delivered by runners.

"It is to be noted that, although the above were the ordinary customs of the Zulu army when at war, it is more than probable that great changes, both in movements and dress, will be made, consequent on the introduction of fire-arms among them."

By the above it will be seen that we have now, thanks to the exertions of some of the officers told off for this special duty, as clear a tabulated statement of the Zulu forces as the "Army List" gives of those of Great Britain. There has been a good deal said both here and at home about our going into Zululand in ignorance of what we were going to meet ; but I think that, by the tables and plan which accompany this pamphlet, it is plain that not only is the name of every regiment known, but the exact position of its head-quarters is in every instance accurately explained. It is thus clear that the General and his Staff have not been wasting their time ; and the pamphlet gives us a full assurance that they have a good idea of the task before them, and therefore I have little doubt but that they will carry it through to a successful issue. Before closing I will give you a few more details, just sent for my special use, as to the formation of the deputation to Cetywayo :—

"Before many days are over the public will probably be in full possession of the award and the terms that are now on their way to the Zulu border, there to be delivered to the deputies, sent at the request of our Government, by Cetywayo. The bearers of these messages—the most important ever sent to a South African king—are on both sides to be persons of rank and distinction. Who may be the King's representatives we cannot as yet know ; but those sent by the High Commissioner and the Lieutenant Governor are the most appropriate functionaries that could be selected, namely—the late Secretary for Native Affairs in the Cape Colony (the Hon. C. Brownlee), and the present Secretary for Native Affairs here (the Hon. J. Shepstone). They will be accompanied by Mr. Fynn, magistrate of Umsinga division, whose father was one of our oldest magistrates and longest residents, and a personal acquaintance of Chaka himself ; and Mr. Fyney, whose repeated journeys on diplomatic service to Zululand have made him so well known to Chaka's grandson and successor, the present King."

My own personal movements, as also those of the staff, are at present very uncertain, but I think some of us will move to Grey Town early next week. The General and Sir Bartle are both going up to Newcastle and Utrecht, though when they start I do not yet know.

By the arrival of the Cape mail at Plymouth we have received the following news, dated Dec. 17 :—"Mr. C. Brownlee, late Secretary, and Mr. John Shepstone, Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, accompanied by Colonel Walker and Messrs. Fynn and Fyney, were the bearers of the High Commissioner's message to Cetywayo, the particulars of which, as published on the 13th inst., give the boundary line, as settled, to run from the junction of Buffalo and Blood rivers along the latter to its main source in the Magedela mountains, thence to Roundhill between the two main sources of the Pongolo. After due inquiry, compensation is to be given to the farmers who sustained any loss through the menacing attitude assumed by the Zulus, and they are to be free to return to their farms in the territory which the Award assigns to Cetywayo. The folling conditions are demanded from the Zulus—1. For Usirayoows outrage in carrying off women from Natal, the culprits are to be given up, and a fine of 500 head of cattle sent in within 20 days. 2. For the outrage upon Lieutenant Smith, a fine of 100 head of cattle is to be paid. 3. Umbelini is to be handed over to be dealth with by the Transvaal Government. 4. The Zulu army is to be disbanded. 5 Men are to be free to marry upon coming of age. 6. A fair trial for offenders is stipulated for. 7. Missionaries are to be free to return to the country. 8. A British Resident to be appointed. 9. Disputes in which Europeans are concerned are to be heard by the King and Resident. 10. No one is to be expelled from the country without the approval of the Resident. The telegram containing these particulars says that the Zulu delegates disliked carrying the message, but that resistance was doubted. The inhabitants of Natal consider that the message is too mild in its provisions. Whether Cetywayo will yield or fight remains an open question. He is allowed in the message thirty clear days to agree to the terms. In default of his assent within the period the troops will immediately advance. The decision of the boundary line is, as previously rumoured, in favour of the Zulus and, in fact, places the boundary where they stated it to be, and if it were not that the Zulu nation dislike the idea of disbanding the army, which will probably, if Sir Bartle Frere carries out his policy, lead also to its disarmament, favourable hopes of peace might be entertained. The Zulus themselves some years ago asked for the appointment of the Resident. The demand for the giving up of Umbelini and the sons and brothers of Swayo will probably raise a storm of opposition, and Cetywayo be thus driven by the turbulence of his chieftains to refuse to comply with the conditions of the message. Every preparation has been made. Ammunition and supplies are being accumulated at various points where troops are stationed, and commissariat contracts to a large extent have been entered into. The Kimberley new Legislative Council was opened yesterday. Major Lanyon, in his speech, eulogised the efforts of his volunteers, and expressed his opinion that their financial conditon was satisfactory, and that it was desirable to leave the question of annexation and confederation until the Governor in Chief was among them. The Rev. Mr. Ashton, writing to the *Independent*, mentions a report that an entire party, consisting of five Europeans and five natives, had been poisoned by order of the Matabele Chief, Lo Bengula, whilst on their way to the Victoria Falls. The insurgents in the Northern borders are not yet quite disposed of. A considerable number fled to the islands on the Orange river, and the latest news from that district reported that the Cape Rifles, Clanwilliam Volunteers, and the Cape Town Artillery were about to make a concentrated attack upon them. Ever since the removal of headquarters to Renhardt, Captain Jones's small-post on the borders of that river has been subjected to night attacks."

THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THESE sports were continued yesterday afternoon, when there was a very large gathering of spectators. The first event was the Quarter mile Flat Race, for which the following started :—

F L Jefferson	1
F H Elliott	2
W Cooper	3
F C Macrae	4

Jefferson got off with the start and was collared, but won as he liked by several yards. There was a capital struggle for second place between Elliott and Cooper, which was so close that many people were of opinion that it was a dead heat till the Judges' decision was made known. Macrae, who ran a fair second to Jefferson last year, was quite out of it on this occasion though the pace was not so fast, the time yesterday being 57 secs as compared to 55 secs last year.

There were four competitors at Throwing the Hammer, viz :—

W Melvin	1
R L Stewart	2
T Summers	3
A R Young	4

Melvin won with a throw of 63 feet 7 inches, Stewart coming second with 58 feet 1 inch, and Summers third with 56 feet 7 inches. Last year, this event was won by Mr. D. McIvor, who threw 69 feet 7½ inches. Some of the competitors yesterday complained that the handles to the hammers were of bamboo instead of ash and were not long enough, which was not conducive to good throwing.

The dead heat in the Volunteers' Race (200 yards) of the previous day, between McMeekin and H. Harrington, was run off, and McMeekin won by two yards in 24½ sec's.

A Hurdle Race (120 yards) for Sepoys of Native Regiments brought seven competitors into the field. The winner was Mahomed Khan, 21st N. I., who both ran and jumped extremely well ; second, Gonak Cognak 9th N. I. ; and third, Mohideen 8th N. I. Time 20¾ secs.

A very good race was the 200 yards Flat Race for Soldiers. There were eight competitors, viz :—

Pte. King, 7th Fusiliers	1
„ Ward, R. A.	2
„ Selfe, 7th Fusiliers	3
„ Logan „ „	0
„ Harrison „ „	0
„ Molloy, R. A.	0
„ Johnson „	0
„ Weir „	0

Ward, who was a strong favourite, led from the start, and looked very like winning, but King came with a rush at the close and won on the post. Time 23 secs.

The most interesting event of the day was the Steeplechase, three quarters of a mile twice over a ditch and strong wooden barricade, five flights of hurdle and a good sized water jump, some fourteen feet wide. The competitors were—

F L Jefferson..	1
C Young..	2
F. C. Macrae	3
R L Stewart	0
T Summers	0
C Gray...	0

Young went away with the lead and kept in front throughout the first lap, followed by Jefferson and Macrae. Young cleared the water jump first time just in front of Jefferson, who took to the water. The only other one who cleared it was Macrae. Gray stuck in the mud and lost so much time scrambling out that he did not attempt to go further, but retired. About a quarter of the way round, in the second lap, Jefferson spurted and passed Young who was never afterwards able to regain the lead. He came in a very good second however. Stewart and Macrae floundered through the water together. Summers did not compete the course.

The entries for to-day's events are :—

HIGH JUMP—4-30 P.M.

R L Stewart	Red
F A Little	Maroon and white
F A Hill...............................	White

HURDLES—1ST HEAT 4-45 P.M.

R L Stewart	Red
G K Daly	French grey and pink
L Rivett-Carnac.....................	Dark Blue
C G Donald	Blue and red
T Bromley.............................	Blue and white
J Pottinger	

HURDLES—2ND HEAT 4-50 P.M.

F C Macrae	Blue and Magenta
W B Gray.............................	White and cerise
W Cooper.............................	White and black
F A Little.............................	Maroon and white
F A Hill	White

ONE MILE—5 P.M.

F L Jefferson	Cambridge blue
W Glaysbrook	Red
L P Russell	Dark blue
C Young	Black and yellow
F A Hill	White

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL—5-10 P.M.

J C Pottinger	White and yellow
A R Young	Red, white and blue
T A Hill	White

100 YARDS FOR SAILORS AND MARINES—5-30 P.M.

HURDLES—FINAL HEAT 5-45 P.M.

Winner of 1st Heat.
Winner of 2nd Heat.
Second in 1st Heat.
Second in 2nd Heat.

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP 6—P. M.

F L Jefferson	Cambridge Blue	0
W Cooper.............	White and Black	30 yards.
M R Wyer	Black and Gold	40 „
F A Hill	White	40 „
C H Byrne	White and Blue	40 „
A W Radcliffe........	„	40 „
C A Turner	White and Dark Blue	45 „
L P Rusell	Dark Blue	45 „
L Rivett-Carnac......	Dark Blue	45 „

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following cases were heard before Sir Charles Sargent :—

B. M. WAGLE *vs.* PANDURUNG JEWBA SENOY.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the plaintiff, a member of the Bombay Bar, who sued to recover Rs. 1,011 due on a promissory note executed by the defendant on the 1st October 1878. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,011, with interest from 1st October last, and costs Rs. 270.

KASSINATH T. TELANG *vs.* KHUNDERAO LUXIMON KOOLKURNEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff, a member of the Bombay Bar, as the receiver appointed to the state of Moosajee Ballajee, to which the defendants were indebted. The account between the parties was adjusted on the 7th January 1876, when a balance of Rs. 7,113 was found due for money originally lent from the estate. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,113, with interest and costs.

B. M. WAGLE *vs.* SAVITRIBAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 1,002 on a promissory note dated 1st July 1878. The claim was proved, and the court gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

LALLJEE NARRONJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* NURSEY KESOWJEE AND CO.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. Service was proved to have been effected on the defendants on the 8th January last. On the 2nd September 1878, plaintiffs advanced to defendants Rs. 15,000, of which Rs. 1,000 were repaid five days afterwards. The claim was proved ; and the court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 14,015, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution against the estate and the person of the defendants until to-day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
FEB. 12, 3-30 A.M.

THE KAFFIR WAR.
THE DISASTER TO BRITISH TROOPS AT NATAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The defeat of a British force at Natal occurred to a portion of the third column left to guard the camp ten miles beyond Rorkes' drift at the Jugela river. General Chelmsford's despatch says that the troops were enticed away from camp, as the action occurred a mile and a quarter away. The remainder of the column was twelve miles distant at the time. The loss is 600.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

NEWS FROM KABUL.
ATTITUDE OF THE HEADMEN OF THE TRIBES.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

It is reported from Jallalabad that Yakub Khan sent a cavalry regiment to Kohistan to quell some intertribal disturbances, when both factions suspended their quarrel and attacked the cavalry, who had to retire. Yakub has sent an emissary with presents to Asimullah Khan, desiring him to come to Kabul. He has also sent his seal impressed on a copy of the Koran, promising him pardon for having plundered the Amir's troops. It is more probable that he will go to Jallalabad than to Kabul.

The Mir Akhor's sons are leaving, and have promised to bring in the Khugirnis.

All excitement in the Mohmund hills has disappeared. It seems not improbable that Moghul Khan will submit.

At Nawagai the nephew of Syed Mahmud of Kunar has succeeded in establishing himself as Chief. His rival has fled to Shaho.

No news from Turkistan.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The troops on the Peiwar Kotal are well housed and healthy, especially the British portion. A few inches of snow are on the ground. Snow is deeper on the Shuturgurdan, but horsemen and footmen travel backwards and forwards.

SHERE ALI.

The report of Shere Ali's death is not corroborated. It is reported from Jallalabad that Mirza Mahomed Hasan has arrived at Kabul from Tashkend. He states that the Amir of Bokhara and not the Amir of Kabul is dead. Also that the Russians will not interfere in his behalf, and that Shere Ali intends to try to get to Herat.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRONT.

KURRACHEE, FEB. 11.

A move forward from Sukkur has been determined on. The siege train battery and the 83rd Regiment move to Jacobabad *en route* to Quetta, where they must arrive by the 1st of May. Three deaths have occurred in the 83rd, and Colonel Brown, the Commandant, is very ill.

General Phayre has been to Sukkur to interview H. E. the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The General has full power over all the transport and commissariat arrangements between Dadur and Sukkur.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRANSPORT AND COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS ON THE QUETTA ROUTE.

SUKKUR, FEB. 11.

The transport arrangements between Sukkur and Quetta within the last three weeks have made satisfactory progress under the direction of General Phayre, Colonel Tucker, and the transport officers generally. The block of stores is removed from Jacobabad and Dadur, and the block at Sukkur is rapidly diminishing. 1,500 carts were shipped at Bombay for Sukkur between the 3rd and the 10th February, and are being delivered rapidly at Sukkur, where fine bullocks, purchased in Kurrachee and at Kachi, await their arrival. Brahui camels are coming into Dadur in good numbers, for hire by the trip in the Bolan Pass. General Phayre's new road between Jacobabad and Dadur is completed, and the stage system is being rapidly developed along the whole line. The old route *via* Shahpur will be closed immediately, as the water supply is failing. Commissariat inspectors and sanitary establishments are now being placed at each stage to Dadur, and others are left at Sukkur. For the Bolan Pass about 8,000 camels purchased in Sind, and some in Jeysulmere, are arriving in small numbers daily.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Richard Temple and Staff leave here this evening. His Excellency visits the Gaj on the 12th and 13th, and leaves Kurrachee on the 15th, returning to Bombay on the 23rd *via* Nowanagar, Rajkot, and Ahmedabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE KAFFIR WAR.
SERIOUS DEFEAT OF OUR TROOPS. NATAL IN DANGER.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

News has just arrived from the Cape that a British force, consisting of five companies of the 24th Regiment, 600 natives, and one Battery of Artillery, was overwhelmed by a force of 20,000 Zulus and almost completely annihilated. The British loss was 500 men killed; 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, and the Quarter-Master of the 24th; 2 Captains of Artillery, 1 Colonel, 1 Captain and 4 Lieutenants of the Engineers, also 21 British officers in command of the native levies. The Zulus lost 5,000 men.

The colours of the 24th Regiment and a large convoy of ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy.

Sir Bartle Frere (the Governor and High Commissioner of the Cape Colony) has demanded strong reinforcements.

Natal is in great danger, and consternation prevails throughout the colony.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113
Bar Silver	49¾

Departures—Seaforth and Pisinmeller.

WE hear that Colonel Davies, Commandant of the 1st Grenadiers, has accepted the terms of the retirement scheme, and will be succeeded in the command by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson.

THE Bangalore paper reports the death of Major Lovell Bowles Byass, Madras Staff Corps, at that station. The deceased officer had been ailing for the past two weeks or so, and placed himself under medical treatment in the Garrison Hospital, where he died on the 7th instant. The late Major Byass entered the Madras Army on the 5th November 1857. Previous to his arrival at Bangalore, where he was employed on general duty, he was doing duty with the 37th M. N. I.

IF the *Indu Prakash* is not being hoaxed by the account it has received of the plague of rats that has visited the Deccan, it must be a phenomenon indeed, and one to which the attention of naturalists should be directed. That paper states that the rats are of "various colours, being either red, white, black, or spotted!" Whether from over-feeding or some other cause, a plague has now broken out among them. The same paper tells us, "Speaking of the condition of the people in the several distiets of this Presidency, we informed our readers in our last issue that the wheat crops in certain parts of the Southern Maratha Country were all destroyed by rats, and that the cotton crops were all being likewise destroyed. We now learn from Ghudduck that something like a plague has since arisen among these rats, which are now, it is said, found dying in large numbers in their holes, so that while some days ago the cultivators had to bring every day from the fields infested by these rats so many as five or six stacks of the jowar plants, spoiled by them, they now bring only two or three of the same a day. We hope the plague will free the fields from this new pestilence, which seems to prevail at present in the Deccan also."

MR. J. KIRBY, M. I. C. E., has been deputed to frame estimates for the cost of constructing relief works and the probable traffic of two branch lines of Railway from the Sind, Punjaub, and Delhi line, towards Simla and Dalhousie, respectively.

MR. BATTEN, a young Assistant Magistrate at Rangoon, is being sued by a Chinaman for Rs. 2,000 damages for illegal arrest. The case excites a good deal of interest there, and will be heard by the Judicial Commissioner.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, in publishing a portion of a very interesting account regarding the proceedings of the expedition into the Bazar Valley, says:—"We have no wish to take a harsh view of the mode of conducting these operations, nor to criticise in an unfriendly spirit the line of action of those responsible for the result. We can hardly avoid, however, expressing a conviction common, we believe, to all who took a part in the movement that the political direction of the affair was greatly mismanaged. Deep disappointment is undoubtedly felt by the troops. They started full of anticipations that at least a reconnaissance in force would have been pushed on to the Bara and perhaps to the Tirah Valley. But it is abundantly clear that the political officers were wholly unaware of the feeling of the tribes, and the moment the Bazar country was reached, it was discovered that the whole population was in arms, that an organized resistance would be carried to extremity, and that the Government was unprepared to adopt the task of attempting to overcome it. There may have been perhaps sound political reasons for not accepting what would have in fact amounted to a general Afridi war, with the Afghan business in its present unfinished state; but these should have been duly weighed and considered before the expedition was attempted. As things turned out, not only were the Zukka Kheyls in arms, but it was found that numerous clans of Afridis had combined to oppose the British advance to Bara—and more than 5,000 fighting men had assembled with that purpose. Whether General Maude's force would have been inadequate to try conclusions with that number of foes in that country, we are not in a position to judge, for, evidently unprepared for the possible contingency of a general war, the Government directed the force to be withdrawn after patching up a peace with the Jirga of the Zukka Kheyls. Under all the circumstances the withdrawal of our troops is too much like a retreat before an unexpectedly strong enemy to be at all pleasant to contemplate. There would seem to have been two unsuccessful attempts to push reconnaissances to the western extremity of the Bazar Valley to explore the route to the Bara plain, and we cannot refrain from expressing our sympathy with General Maude and his force at having been made in some sense a sacrifice to political ignorance and blundering."

SOME "startling disclosures," says the Lahore paper, are said to have been made regarding certain Indian Public Works, in some official papers published in England during the late Parliamentary recess. These disclosures are made in the replies given by witnesses examined by a committee appointed for the purpose by the House of Commons. The Public Works regarding which questions have been asked are chiefly the Orissa and some other canals. The evidence given shows that no profit has been realised on any of these canals, and with regard to the Orissa Canal the statement is made that when the shares were unsaleable in the time of the Company at £50, the Government of India stepped in and not only bought them up at £100, but gave a bonus of £50,000 to be distributed among the directors and officials. Whilst the Government canals have been unprofitable, the Sind irrigation canals made and worked by the ignorant and unskilled natives were perfectly successful and yielded a profit of close on 20 per cent. These are questions of considerable interest and importance, and deserve more than passing notice.

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says:—"Immense interest was excited in the Insolvency Court on Friday by the case of Mr. Geo. Anderson. The state of breathless expectancy in which the assembled crowd evidently awaited the replies of the insolvent when under cross-examination, seemed to indicate that something very sensational was believed to be imminent. If this was the case, public expectation must have been somewhat disappointed, for the facts elicited were of a very ordinary character. A considerable crowd was present, several of the actors and actresses of the late Corinthian Company being of the number. It would of course be improper for me to comment on the merits of the case. It can do no harm, however, for me to say that I came away from the Court with very enlarged notions regarding the influence of the Calcutta Press, the absence of whose criticism was put forward by Mr. Anderson as one of the main causes of his insolvency. Since writing the above I hear that the insolvency matter of Mr. Anderson, after a very lengthy investigation, lasting for nearly two days, terminated to-day (Saturday), resulting in the insolvent's discharge being postponed for 18 months. The learned Commissioner observed in his judgment that he intended to dismiss the petition, but according to a decision of the late Mr. Justice Levinge he thought it would be better to adjourn the hearing."

OUR officers in Afghanistan have received from eye-witnesses the following account of the stoning to death of the Akhunzadas Attaulla and Azizulla by the Amir Shere Ali, on suspicion of their sending news to the British Government. It will be observed that this occurred nearly two years ago:—

On Wednesday, the 24th of Rabi-us-Sani 1294 A. H. (8th May A. D. 1877) Attaulla Akhunzada was imprisoned by the Amir Shere Ali Khan, on suspicion of his being a news-writer to the British Government. On the following day the Amir sent two men to Kandahar with a letter to Safdar Ali Khan, directing him to immediately arrest Azizulla Akhunzada and send him in irons under a cavalry guard to Kabul, at the same time confiscating his house and lands.

These messengers arrived in Kandahar on Wednesday, the 2nd of Jamadi-ul-Awwul (16th May 1877) and Safdar Ali Khan having read the letter, immediately put the Akhunzada in irons and sent him off to Kabul under a guard of 100 horsemen. They arrived in Kabul at sunset on Thursday the 10th of Jamadi-ul-Awwal, and the Akhunzada was confined in the post house for the night under a military guard. Next day at noon the Amir summoned Azizulla before him and asked him why he sent news to the English. The Akhunzada denied that he did so. Sayad Mahomed, son of Syad Mir Mahomed Shah (Sadr-i-Azim), and Majid Khan Akbrzai said that in the year 1271 A. H. an Englishman lived for two years in the house of the Akhunzada, and that when people got to know of it he sent the Englishman away by night. The Amir then turned to those present and said, "What is the punishment for a man who serves the English?" Sirdar Shere Ali Khan Kandahari, Arsulla Khan Mustaufi Habibulla Khan, and the Kazi replied that he should be killed by being stoned to death. The Amir sent for General Daud Shah and ordered him to assemble the people of the city outside the gates at sunrise next morning and to take two companies of infantry and stone the Akhunzadas to death. Early in the morning of Saturday the 12th of Jamadi-ul-Awwul 1294 (A.D. 1877), General Daud Shah, with two companies of soldiers, took Azizulla and Attaulla Akhunzadas outside the city and in the midst of the assembled citizens had them stoned to death. Their bodies were three times covered with stones; then they were pulled out and their papers were heaped above them. The family of the Akhunzada fled to Kabul, and all their goods and furniture (including astronomical instruments, watches, &c.,) were sold. Their loss in property has been R. 40,000.

Azizulla has left five sons—Mahomed Sadik, Abdul Rahim, Abdul Rahman, Saleh Mahomed, and Nur Mahomed. Saleh Mahomed was imprisoned for 10 months by Safdar Ali Khan and was fined Rs. 3,000. Abdul Rahim and Abdul Rahman were imprisoned in Kabul for 21 months and were mulcted of 5 horses and Rs. 4,700.

Attaulla has two sons, Khwaja Mahomed and Taj Mahomed.

On the flight of Amir Shere Ali Khan all prisoners were released, and three of Azizulla's sons have come down to Jallalabad to lay their case before the British authorities.

They used to receive a salary from the Kabul Government of Rs. 5,000 and 24 tomans yearly.

Attaulla resided in Kabul and was the brother of Azizulla who lived in Kandahar.

THE NURSEY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I vastly like the unvarnished tale told by "A Creditor" in your paper to-day, it is so like a yarn of the dogwatches. Instead of selling the Nursey Mills he recommends the liquidators to go and work them at a profit. The contemplated arrangement seems to be this:—Cormack to work the pumps, Nowrojee to blow the fire, and Quadros to measure the little boys for trousers and retail the cloth at two annas a square yard.

I say I like the story very much, because it is of the kind mostly in vogue in my regiment, and such as our outside friends, of whom I recognize "A Creditor" as one, take a delight in retailing to us both in prose and verse, according to the season of the year. By this confession your readers will at once guess the corps in which I am enlisted and spy me out as

Nursey Mills, The Flats. A MARINE.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

WE learn that General Lomakin is reported, on apparently good authority, to be at Krasnovodsk. He was lately at Chakishlar, where he upbraided and threatened the Yemuts for their alleged connivance with the Tekkes in their recent attack on that place. Kizil Arvat does not appear to have been re-occupied. The Russians have small detachments at Chat, where they are strengthening their position, and on the coast at Chakishlar. The Turcomans expect a renewal of hostilities this spring on the Akhal, but there is no reliable information of the arrival yet of fresh troops, though it is reported that provisions are being stored in large quantities.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played this afternoon at the Gymkhana sports by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers:—

March	Nancy Lee	Kappey.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	Ruby	Valentine.
Fantasia	An evening about town	Basquit.
Quadrilles	Frankfurter Palmengarten	Kuhner.
Galop	Der Sturmoogel	Faust.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Thomas Payn as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta.

THE following is a statement of the amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 6th Feb.—Rs. 57,07,234-13-9.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a Purdasee dhobie, who, on the night previous, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well. Deceased, it appears, had been suffering from fever for the past three months. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Caetan D'Souza, a cook in the service of Mr. Baylis, Superintending Purser of the P. and O. Company, was adjudged guilty of committing an assault with a billbook on Pascoal John D'Souza, a fellow servant. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Dugroo Ranoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of two separate charges of theft of five blankets, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment. The owners of the blankets were basket coolies plying for hire at the public markets, and the mode by which the prisoner effected the thefts was as follows:—after engaging a coolie to carry a load for him, he would send away the coolie with a pice to purchase some article, requesting him to leave his basket and blanket until he returned, and while the coolie was away the prisoner would take himself off, with the blanket.

THE news that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. have failed for nearly two crores of rupees, with less than five lakhs of good assets to meet so vast a liability, is almost incredible. They owe two millions sterling, and have but £49 500 to meet it with, or a little over four pence in the pound. The astonishment is how the firm could ever have gone on with liabilities of this order and no assets. There is surely something altogether wrong in the whole system of business that renders such trading possible.—*Statesman.*

WE understand that a proposal is now before the local Millowners' Association, recommending that our mills should either be worked on shorter hours for some time or that they should be closed for two days in the week, on account of the present depression of trade, and more especially of the over-production in the yarn market. A similar proposal was made at this very season last year, when the members of the Millowners' Association met to discuss the necessity of working our mills on shorter hours and closing them for four days every week. This proposition failed to enlist the sympathy of all the millowners then, but if what they were recommended on the 21st of January 1878 to adopt as the best way of guarding against over-production and consequent loss, had been carried out, Bombay would not have perhaps presented so bad an outlook as that which now threatens our commercial prospects. We hear the members of the Millowners' Association have almost agreed as to the adoption of the proposal now made to them. We hear also that the Committee of that Association has been asked to take up the question of factory legislation, which, we think, ought to have stirred the Association ere this.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 1st February 1879 was 1,56,757 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,21,112. The quantities carried and earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 1st Feb. 1879.	Week ending 2nd Feb. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 44,103	Mds1,15 154	...	Mds71,051
Amount	Rs. 44,242	Rs. 1,46,723	...	Rs1,02,481
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 30,847	Mds 62,051	...	Mds31,204
Amount	Rs. 18,123	Rs. 35,132	...	Rs. 17,009
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds3,19,860	Mds2,96,570	Mds 23,290	...
Amount	Rs. 1,82,485	Rs. 1,67,002	Rs. 15,483	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 37,798	Mds 49,715	...	Mds11,917
Amount	Rs. 18,830	Rs. 27,209	...	Rs. 8,379
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,723	Mds. 2,697	Mds 26	...
Amount	Rs. 9,699	Rs. 9,073	Rs. 626	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 15,309	Mds. 14,156	Mds. 1,153	...
Amount	Rs. 22,035	Rs. 21,657	Rs. 378	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds2,21,105	Mds2,88,159	...	Mds67,054
Amount	Rs. 1,42,661	Rs. 1,52,391	...	Rs. 9,730
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds6,71,745	Mds 8,28,502	..	M.1,56,752
Amount	Rs. 4,38,075	Rs. 5,59,187	...	R.1,21,11

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st February 1879 was 50,513 maunds, and in money Rs. 27,216. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 1st Feb. 1879.	Week ending 2nd Feb. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 2,905	Mds 30,696	...	Mds27,791
Amount	Rs. 1,508	Rs. 22,420	...	Rs. 20,912
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds1,16,059	Mds1,61,235	...	Mds45,176
Amount	Rs. 35,180	Rs. 55,566	...	Rs. 20,386
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 31,644	Mds 15,972	Mds 15,672	...
Amount	Rs. 15,374	Rs. 6,899	Rs. 8,475	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 45	Mds. 1,917	...	Mds 1,872
Amount	Rs. 113	Rs. 4,847	...	Rs. 4,734
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,150	Mds 5,656	...	Mds 2,506
Amount	Rs. 2,715	Rs. 5,493	...	Rs. 2,778
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 35,993	Mds 30,234	Mds 5,759	..
Amount	Rs. 7,450	Rs. 8,427	...	Rs. 977
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 7,308	Mds 6,759	Mds 549	...
Amount	Rs. 1,888	Rs. 2,457	...	Rs. 569
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,664	Mds 8,027	...	Mds 2,363
Amount	Rs. 3,081	Rs. 4,569	..	Rs. 1,488
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds1,29,086	Mds1,21,871	Mds 7,215	...
Amount	Rs. 51,366	Rs. 35,213	Rs. 16,153	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds3,31,854	Mds3,82,367	...	Mds50,513
Amount	Rs. 1,18,675	Rs. 1,45,891	...	Rs. 27,216

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

GYMKHANA CHALLENGE CUP.

11TH FEBRUARY—FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

Names.	1st round.	2nd round.	Score.
G. W. Moultrie	48	46	94
D. MacDonald } ties	51	47	98
A. T. Simpson } ties	48	50	98
G. Oliver	48	51	99
W. F. Melvin	54	46	100
J. Burn	50	51	101
R. Roberts	52	51	103
D. Mackenzie	53	51	104
J. Dawson	52	59	111
D. Bain	56	57	113
J. E. Moultrie	67	57	124

Handicap upon the Match as follows:—

Names.	1st round.	2nd round.	Score.	Points allowed.	Net Score.
A. T. Simpson	48	50	98	13	85
D. Mackenzie	53	51	104	16	88
G. Oliver	48	51	99	7	92
G. W. Moultrie	48	46	94	1	93
J. Dawson	52	59	111	16	95
J. Burn	50	51	101	5	96
R. Roberts	52	51	103	5	98
W. F. Melvin	54	46	100	...	100
D. Bain	56	57	113	10	103
J. E. Moultrie	67	57	124	16	108

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT BELLARY.—The Famine Commissioners arrived at Bellary on the 3rd instant. Mr. Gordon, the Collector, Mr. Wilkinson, the Judge, Mr. Ross, the Head Assistant Collector, the Rev. E Lewis, of the London Mission, Mr. P. Tiroomal Row, the District Moonsiff, Mr. Venkatachelam Pantooloo, the Deputy Collector, and some others were examined. The Commissioners also visited one or two of the adjoining villages. They will leave Bellary for Hyderabad in a day or two.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present the Chairman, Dr. Blaney, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. C. Douglas, the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Ruggoonath Narayen Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rahimtoola Sayani, Rao Saheb Vishwanath. Mandlik and Muncherjee N. Banajee.

THE NEW DRAINAGE WORKS.

The following was submitted by the Commissioner from the Executive Engineer on Special Duty, dated 4th instant, giving an account of the work done by his department in connection with the new drainage works—"The excavation for the main sewer has been carried to about half its depth across the Flats. Cost of work done is about Rs. 10,000. The portions of the sides which have fallen in a few places are of trifling importance and will cause no additional expense to the Corporation. To continue the excavation, complete shoring is necessary, and it is well that this should be done by the contractor, who will be responsible for its maintenance. There is, moreover, no object in proceeding further with the excavation until concrete block, brick centerings, &c., are ready on the ground, and it is better that the contractor whose selection has been looked for during three weeks past should make his own arrangements in these matters. Meanwhile work has been suspended."

This was recorded.

NEW WATER WORKS.

In reference to the water works, the Chairman said that the Commissioner wished to know if the new water works were ready before the return of the Governor; they should not wait for His Excellency's arrival. The 20th instant was the date suggested for his return. The Corporation had already decided that the Governor should open the works on a motion of Dr. Blaney's. All the Commissioner now wanted to know was, if it was all ready, say in seven days, whether he could open the works at once. One or two trials only were now necessary.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—We should certainly wait until His Excellency comes.

This was decided upon.

PETITIONS FOR WATER AND LIGHT.

A petition from the residents of houses on the Byculla Flats within the Racecourse, praying that a water main may be laid in their locality, as they suffer great inconvenience for want of water supply there, was read.

The Commissioner explained that he had this matter before him, and had requested the Engineer to make an estimate, which amounted to Rs. 2,500. As money was required for many other works last year, he could not proceed with this. He thought something of the sort was really required there.

This together with another petition from Mr. Verjewundas Madhowdas and others, residents of Cowasjee Patel Tank Cross Road, praying that the road may be lighted with gas which was also read, were both referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

REPRESENTATION ON THE PORT TRUST BOARD.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik on his motion, "that Government be memorialized with a view to the Municipal Corporation being empowered to elect one or more members of the Port Trust," said that he believed the delay in passing the New Bill would give them time to move in the matter. He thought the Municipality had vital interest in the election of members on the Port Trust Board. The Mersey Dock Scheme, which had been so much alluded to, would show that half the members of that Board were nominated by the Corporation. Although perhaps on a different footing, he thought this Corporation here also should be represented, and he therefore proposed they should memorialize the Legislature with that view.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee supported the last speaker, and said that some time ago when the returns of the traffic on the Port Trust Estates were published, it appeared that a large portion of the revenue derived by the Port Trust was contributed by the native merchants and traders. That being the case they ought to be fairly represented on the Port Trust Board. The present representation was most inadequate. He thought that in the New Bill the Municipality should be allowed to elect certain members on the Board, representing the mercantile and native community generally of Bombay. He considered four members ought to be so elected.

The Chairman hoped the resolution, if passed, would be passed unanimously, and that it ought to be before the Corporation and also receive their unanimous assent. It would then go before Government with a better force than from the Town Council alone. It was now only left to decide as to the number of members.

On this point there was some hesitation, but the words, "two or more members" were finally agreed upon, and it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to memorialize Government on the matter.

EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Mandlik begged to move the following: "That the resolution of the Council dated the 16th June, 1874, reserving the right to exclude reporters for the public Press, together with the resolution on the subject of the withholding of information from the Press, passed at the meeting held on the 23rd January, 1878, be rescinded and that all future meetings of the Council be open to the representatives of Press."

Mr. Sayani seconded this.

The Chairman said by this resolution the Council could not in future exclude the reporters on any occasion. This was the fourth time this resolution was put forward. Every individual member had felt that there were occasions when it would not be right for the reporters to be present, and that occasions arise where it becomes necessary that their deliberations should be conducted privately.

Sir Frank Souter said the resolution was a most objectionable one, as it was sometimes very desirable that their proceedings should not be reported. The present rules acted very well, and when the occasions arise whether reporters should be present or not, the question would be at once put to the vote.

Mr. Khote pointed out that in discussions on law suits for instance, it would be highly objectionable to have everything disclosed to the public.

Mr. Mandlik enquired if now the meetings were practically free to the Press. He was led to believe otherwise. If so, he saw no necessity for his motion.

He was told the meetings were quite open to the Press, except when certain occasions arose, were publicity would not act beneficially. He accordingly withdrew his motion.

THE BHUNDARWADDA RESERVOIR.

Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee made a few remarks with reference to his motion asking the Municipal Commissioner to inform the Council what progress had been made in carrying out the Bhundarwadda reservoir scheme, and if none had been made, the reasons for the same, and said he understood the Bhundarwadda scheme was to be carried out concurrently with the new water works.

The Commissioner handed up in reply the following from the Deputy Executive Engineer, which was read:—

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Sir,—In reply to your memo. No. 1249 of 1879, of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that the detailed plans and estimates of the Bhundarwadda reservoir will be ready by the end of this work for submission to Mr. Forde, the Consulting Engineer. The report has been sent to him a few days ago. When the plans are returned to you by Mr. Forde tenders can be advertised for, and the work proceeded with at an early date.—I have, &c., C. B. BRAHAM.

THE ENCROACHMENT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Banajee on notice of motion asked the Commissioner to inform them whether the encroachment in the Victoria Gardens had been completely removed in the terms of the resolution passed some months ago by the Corporation. If the time had expired, had any steps been taken to remove the encroachment by legal means. That resolution he said, dated in July last, stated legal proceedings should be taken, unless by 1st February, 1879, the agreement made by Cummoo Sulliman have been fully carried out.

The Commissioner explained that nothing had been done and nothing could be done. The only person who could do anything was the Parsee owner of the ground there, who declared that nothing would induce him to part with his ground for this purpose—that is—for the making of a road or passage to the Mahomedan shrine. There were two alternatives left, and it only now remained to lay them before the Corporation. He said he would bring all the correspondence before the Council in due form. During the past six months he had been inducing the Parsee to give up a bit of his ground, but he would not. It was the only way of carrying out the terms of this agreement.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee said they had by no means been idle during all this time, but every endeavour had been made on Mr. Cummoo's side, to get this man to sell that small portion of his land, up to the present moment.

The subject will be resumed when the Commissioner submits the correspondence, before its going to the Corporation.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

THE public are reminded that no one will be allowed on the course or in the enclosures without a ticket. These will be issued at the published rates on application to Mr. J. S. Maidment up to 2 p.m. on each day of the races.

Tickets will be sold at the different entrances on the days of the Races at the rates published for non-subscribers only.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
10th Feb., 1879. Honorary Secretary.

FOURTH DAY.

The Arbuthnot Cup, presented by Lilladhur Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., value about Rs. 350. A Handicap for all Arabs; names to be sent in by 7 a.m. and acceptances by 5 p.m. on the day before the race. Rs. 10 for not standing the Handicap. Rs. 30 for accepting. Distance 1 mile.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
11th Feb., 1879. Honorary Secretary.

LOSS OF LIFE AND SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE S.S. MERKARA.

WE regret to learn, from a correspondent, of a catastrophe which occurred to the British India liner Merkara on her voyage from Southampton, with a general cargo, whilst in the Bay of Biscay last month. The steamer encountered a very severe gale in the Bay, resulting in loss of lives and great damage. Mr. Hardy, a saloon passenger for Bimlipatam, together with Mr. Granger, chief steward, and several of the deck crew, were washed overboard and drowned. The promenade and music compartments were also completely washed away. The steamer shipped much water, and her port-holes were cut open so as to let out the water. Her bulwarks, it is said, were severely injured, a lot of her cargo was damaged, and a portion thrown overboard. The loss and damages sustained by the steamer, on the whole, amount, it is stated, to over ten thousand rupees. The steamer is expected to arrive in Madras roads to-day.—*Madras Times*, Feb 10.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. TENASSERIM.

THE Indian Government s.s. Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain H. A. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 8th Feb., towing the ship Czarewitch, Captain Elton, with 28 men of the 83rd Regiment, 1 man of the 66th Regiment, 2 men of the 19-8 R. A., 9 followers and Mr. F. C. Mehta and two others as passengers.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday at the Secretariat. In the absence of H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Senior Member of Council, presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., the Hon. the Advocate, General (Mr. Marriott), the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., the Hon. M. Balfour, the Hon. col. C. J. Merriman, C. S. I., R.E., and the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E.

GOVERNMENT BANDARS AT KURRACHEE.

The Council proceeded to consider in detail Bill No. 3 of 1878,—"a Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing places in the port of Kurrachee."

No alteration being suggested, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved that the Bill be read a third time and passed, which motion was agreed to.

THE KURRACHEE VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon. the Acting President moved the second reading of Bill No. 5 of 1878,—"A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory."

The following report of the Select Committee appointed at a previous meeting was presented:—

"The select committee appointed to consider Bill No. 5 of 1878 (a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory) beg to report that they approve of the [illegible] and read a first time, and are unable to recommend any alteration in its provisions except in section 26, where they propose that offences under the Act should be cognizable only by a magistrate of the first class in place of being cognizable by any magistrate.

J. GIBBS.
L. R. ASHBURNER.
E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.

With the exception of the penalty of imprisonment set down in Section 22 of the Bill, I approve of the Bill in common with my honourable colleagues who have signed this report.

26th November, 1878." MORARJEE GOCULDASS."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said no petitions had been received from Kurrachee on the subject of this Bill. With regard to the objection of the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, he might mention that the question mooted was fully discussed when the Bombay Compulsory Vaccination Bill was before the Council. One member objected then to the imprisonment penalty, but he was overruled by the other members. The very heavy penalty of Rs. 1,000, or six months' imprisonment, or both, was necessary to meet extraordinary cases; and the only ground on which the Council, when the Bombay Act was before it, could see any necessity for amendment, was that of the discretion of the magistrate. It appeared to the Council that with such a penal section in the Act, it was not advisable to allow magistrates of the lower class to adjudicate in these cases; and in consequence the select committee had agreed upon the alteration of section 26 of the present Bill, making offences under this Act cognisant by magistrates of the first class only. In Bombay of course such offences were cognisable by the Presidency magistrates, who were men of great experience and knowledge of law, whose discretion the Council had considered might be trusted; and in order to provide a similar tribunal for such cases in Sind, section 26 had been altered so as to make them cognisable only by magistrates of the first class. The principle of the Bill, which was the real question to be considered at the second reading, had already been recognised in Bombay, and as the Bill had been asked for by the authorities of Kurrachee, and the principle had been approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the hon. member did not think it necessary to trouble the Council with any further observations; but would simply move that the Bill be read a second time.

The motion having been adopted, the Hon. the Acting President said the Bill would now be considered in detail.

When section 22 was reached,

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas said—I shall be very brief in my remarks on the objection I have taken to the penalty of imprisonment set down in this section. I can understand the necessity of legal pressure in regard to vaccination in this country and also the principle underlying this section. But the punishment of a fine of Rs. 1,000 is, I think, more than enough for the offence mentioned in it; and the additional penalty of imprisonment seems to me unnecessarily harsh. People in India, in the mofussil especially, are generally ignorant and not enlightened enough to appreciate the benefits of vaccination, so that over-harsh penalties can only create disaffection amongst them. Another ground of my objection is that the people of this country are law-abiding, and the penalty of fine will be a sufficient deterrent. Even in England where people are more enlightened, and where the lower classes are less submissive to law than here, the legislature have not thought proper to add the penalty of imprisonment. The Bombay Act does, of course, contain the additional penalty of imprisonment, but even here I consider it objectionable. I therefore hope the Council will see the propriety of striking out the penalty of imprisonment from section 22.

The Hon. the Acting President—In reference to the observations of the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, I may mention that the penalty provided in this 22nd section does not occur, in the English acts, but from several proceedings at home, I think it is not improbable that an addition may be made to the penalties in England by introducing a term of imprisonment. Several cases have lately occurred in which persons of considerable status and respectability have refused time after time to have their children vaccinated, and have been fined time after time, but with no effect. They simply pay the fine and take no notice of the vaccination officer. This section providing for imprisonment was expressly included in the Bombay Act to meet such cases, where gentlemen well-to-do, and with plenty of means, might have what the law would consider very wrong notions with regard to vaccination, and might persist in keeping their children from participating in the benefits derived from it. There might be cases where imprisonment—it is only simple imprisonment—would bring a person to his senses, who could not be brought to his senses by any amount of fines. Under those circumstances, it was considered advisable that provision should be made for imprisonment being enforced in extreme cases. It is not to be supposed that this penalty will be enforced under ordinary circumstances,—that ignorant persons and poor people who do not bring their children to be vaccinated will be sent to gaol; but there is the power given in the Act to meet special cases, which have been found in England to arise constantly—or rather, not unfrequently,—and which require some stronger deterrent than the English law provides.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour—May I ask what has been the result under the Bombay Act? Has any body been imprisoned under that Act?

The Hon. the Acting President—No body has been imprisoned under the Bombay Act.

On the motion of the Hon. the Acting President, it was resolved that section 22 be passed as drafted, and the remainder of the Bill having been gone through without further objection, it was read a third time and passed.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner proposed the second reading of Bill No. 8 of 1878,—"a Bill to further amend Act XIII. of 1856."

The following report of the Select Committee was presented:—

"The select committee appointed to consider and report upon Bill No. 8 of 1878, a Bill to further amend Act XIII. of 1856, beg to report that they approve of the Bill as now altered by them.

2. In section 1 of the Bill no change is suggested.

3. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, recently brought to the notice of Government the circumstance that under the provisions of the existing law the members of the Bombay City Police Force are in one respect placed at a considerable disadvantage as compared with members of the District Police Force. The latter in accordance with the rules contained in the Civil Pension Code may, if compelled by ill health to retire after a service of less than fifteen years, be granted gratuities the amount of which is determined by the number of years of service completed. Under Act XIII. of 1856 as amended by Bombay Act I. of 1872, however, members of the Bombay City Police Force obliged by ill-health to retire before the completion of fifteen years' service cannot be given any gratuities whatever. Sir F. Souter accordingly requested that in the matter of the grant of gratuities to police officers forced by sickness to retire before having served fifteen years, the Bombay City Police might be allowed the same privilege as is conferred upon the District Police under the Civil Pension Code. With this request Government were unable to comply, bearing in view the provisions of the law in force regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities to the members of the Bombay City Police. To enable the proposed privilege to be allowed an alteration in the law was necessary. As, however, a Bill was before the Legislative Council for her amending Act XIII. of 1856, the present was deemed a fitting opportunity for determining whether the law might at the same time be so altered as to admit of the grant of the concession asked for by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The papers were therefore submitted for consideration to the select committee.

4. The select committee are of opinion that in respect of the grant of gratuities to police officers invalided after a service of less than fifteen years, the privilege given under the Civil Pension Code to the District Police should be extended to the Bombay City Police. To legalise the grant of gratuities in such cases, a section has been added to the Bill, which will, the committee consider, accomplish this object, and meet all requirements.

L. R. ASHBURNER.
E. W RAVENSCROFT.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS."

14th January 1879."

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—The subject matter of this Bill is so simple, and it has been passed by the select committee with such unanimity, that it appears to call for no remark whatever.

The Bill was read a second time, considered in detail, and read a third time and passed.

EXTENSION OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT TO SIND.

The Hon. the Acting President—I have the honour to move the second reading of Bill No. 10 of 1878,—"a Bill to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act into Sind." He said the select committee had considered the Bill and recommended that it should be passed drafted. The Government had heard from the authorities in Sind, who were anxious that the Bill should be passed as soon as possible.

The Bill was read a second time, considered in detail, and read a third time and passed.

THE PORT TRUST BILL.

The Hon. the Acting President said the next business before the Council was a notice of motion, to extend the time fixed for receiving the report of the select committee on the Bombay Port Trust Bill (No 12 of 1878). Honourable members were aware that the select committee appointed to consider this Bill were still sitting, and had been unable, owing to references which it had been necessary to make to the Government of India and the Secretary of State to conclude their labours. He therefore moved that the time for the presentation of the report be extended to the 1st April. This would not prevent the select committee presenting their report as soon as it was ready.

The motion was adopted. The Council then adjourned *sine die.*

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE MURDER IN PEEPUL LANE.

RAMA RUMBAJEE and Crushna Ramjee, cart-drivers, were charged with having murdered Mullecha Oomajee on the 11th November last, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The second prisoner was also charged with abetment of murder. The Advocate General and Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Badger—Foreman.

Mr. J. A. Cassels.	Mr. J. B. Paterson.
,, Walter Scott.	,, Cowasjee M. Limjee.
,, Chabildas Lalloobhoy.	,, H. N. Whyte.
,, C. H. Byrne.	,, G. P. Robinson.

The Advocate General briefly stated the facts of the case to the [illegible] prisoners were charged with having murdered Mullcoba Oomajee on the 11th November last; and although there were several charges preferred, the two main charges to which the jury would have to direct their attention were those of murder and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The deceased was a working-man in the prime of life. Prisoners were cart-drivers, and it appeared some amount of ill-feeling existed between the first prisoner and the deceased in consequence of the deceased having caused the dismissal of the first prisoner from his service. The evidence would show that, in consequence of the ill-feeling, the first prisoner took the second prisoner and two persons, named Wittoo and Rama, who were witnesses in the case, to a godown at Paydhuni where the deceased was at work. The first prisoner was armed with a thick stick which he had brought with him from his house. Asking his three companions to wait in the verandah of a house opposite the godown, the first prisoner went towards the godown to see if the deceased was there; and on his rejoining his companions, told them that he (deceased) was cleaning the godown. Soon afterwards the deceased, a fellow-workman, and a boy came out of the godown and proceeded towards the large lamp-post at Paydhuni, near which they stood talking. After some time, deceased's fellow-workman left him and went towards Bhendy Bazar, while the deceased and the boy went in the direction of Peepul Lane, followed by the two prisoners and Wittoo and Rama. At the entrance of the lane, the second prisoner went and tripped up the deceased, who fell down to the ground when the first prisoner struck him heavy blows on his skull with the stick. The two witnesses ran away, but the first prisoner, as he attempted to run away, was arrested by a Mahomedan. The jury were told that different questions of law and of fact would arise upon the evidence which would be called for the prosecution. The witnesses Wittoo and Rama would be corroborated by two Mahomedans. The first point would be whether the identity of the first prisoner was established to the satisfaction of the jury. With regard to the second prisoner, the evidence would depend upon the statements of Wittoo and Rama. The next point would be whether the offence amounted to murder or not. There could be no question that the deceased died from the blows he received. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital where he died the next morning; and Dr. Knapp would tell the jury that the deceased's skull was fractured apparently with blows struck with either a stick or a club. The injury caused was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; and another point to consider would be the intention of the prisoner in striking the blows. The intention, the learned Advocate-General told the jury, was to be judged of from the act of the man; and the act was in the ordinary course of nature sufficient to cause death. As regarded the second prisoner, his case differed from that of the first in this respect, that his was not the hand that struck the blows. But his Lordship would tell the jury that the law was, that inasmuch as he (second prisoner) was present and aided and abetted the commission of the murder, he was as much responsible for it as was the first prisoner.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Wittoo Suttoo examined by Mr. Farran.—I am a cart-driver and know for the last thirteen months the two prisoners who are also cart-drivers. We used to attend the grain bandar. I drove the cart of Narayen, who is related to the first prisoner. The two prisoners lived in a house in Colewadda opposite to my dwelling. I know one Rama Crushnajee who is also a relation of the first prisoner. I did not know the deceased. In the month of November last, I remember having had a conversation with the first prisoner regarding the deceased. On a second occasion, prisoner said they would go to beat the deceased, who had got him dismissed from his work. I agreed to go, but said I would take no part in the beating. Some few days after the second conversation, I went from the grain bandar to the first prisoner's house. The second prisoner and Rama Crushnajee were with us. The first prisoner had requested us to accompany him when he went to beat the deceased. When we arrived at their house, the two prisoners, who live in the same house, went upstairs, and I and Rama Crushnajee remained downstairs. The prisoners having put on caps instead of the turbans they had on before, came down in about five minutes, the first prisoner being armed with a thick stick. We four persons left the house together and came towards Paydhuni. The first prisoner made us three sit on the verandah of a house opposite to a godown where the deceased worked while he went alone to see if the deceased was there. He returned in a short time and said the deceased was sweeping the godown. He then produced a bottle of liquor from his pocket, and we four drank it. While we were sitting in the verandah, we saw the deceased, a fellow-workman, and a boy come out of the godown. The first prisoner pointed out the deceased to us. Deceased and his companions went in the direction of Paydhuni, and we followed them. They went and stood talking near the large lamp-post, after which deceased's fellow-workman went away alone in the direction of Bhendy Bazar while deceased and the boy entered Peepul Lane. As the latter did so, we four persons followed them. The second prisoner went and tripped up the deceased whom the first prisoner thereupon struck with the stick he had brought from his house. I heard four blows struck. A crowd of people collected and the second prisoner was seized by a Mahomedan. I and Rama Crushnajee went in the direction of Mandvi Bandar, and we were overtaken by the two prisoners, the first of whom was without the jacket which he had on before. Neither of them had with him the stick which the first prisoner had with him. I then separated from them and went away alone.

Several other witnesses were examined, and at the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Gill addressed the jury on behalf of the defence, stating that he did not think it necessary to call witnesses for the defence, being certain that the prosecution had completely failed to make out a case against either of the prisoners. It was, he said, a got-up case by the detective establishment of the Bombay Police, who had recently become notorious for the infamous manner in which cases had been concocted by them and the present case would, he was sure, prove to be another of their failures. Mr. Gill then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of each witness for the prosecution, and pointed out much that was conflicting. In conclusion he remarked, that in speaking of the Police he did not include the English Police of this city, who were a well disciplined body of men that we might well be proud of. He confidently left the prisoners in the hands of the jury, firmly believing that they would be declared innocent.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gill's address, the foreman of the jury intimated that they had already come to a unanimous verdict, which they would deliver in with the permission of his Lordship. This being acceded to, a verdict of not guilty was pronounced in the case of both the prisoners, who were thereupon discharged. His Lordship then remarked to the jury, that had it been purely a police case, it would have been much better got up than it was.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th February 1879.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 25th Jan., stating that as the Ryan Market is now looked upon as the centre of the grain trade, many merchants who had formerly their places of business in the town have found it to their interests to take up space there; that consequently the revenue from the market has steadily increased, until in the months of December and January last it was double what was earned in the same months of last year. The Traffic Manager states that the present accommodation is not suffiient for the requirements of the grain trade, and recommends that a third block be put up, expressing it as his opinion that the additional space will soon be occupied. Read Resolution of the Land Committee recommending the construction of a third block to the market. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator recommending that the crews of the pilot-schooners be remunerated for their trouble in picking up 14 logs of timber outside the harbour, the owner having paid Rs. 188-10-8 to the Trustees as salvage. Read minutes by the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution: one-third of the amount, say Rs. 62-10-8 should be credited to the Pilotage Fund, and two-thirds, or say Rs. 126 may be given to the masters and crews of the three pilot-schooners.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator dated 4th February, forwarding one from the Secretary to H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief complaining of the inconvenience caused to the passenger traffic at the Apollo Bandar from all the landing steps being used for the loading and unloading of goods as well as for passengers; and suggesting that the goods traffic be confined to the steps on the western side of the bandar. Read letter from the Deputy Conservator dated 4th February, submitting certain proposals for the arrangement of traffic at the Apollo Bandar, for the consideration of the Trustees. Resolution: His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief may be informed, that with the exception of ice no merchandise is landed or embarked at the Apollo Bandar (the stores shipped from thence being Government stores), and that the trustees had already considered the desirability of improving the accommodation at the Apollo Bandar and had ordered the construction of two additional flights of steps.

Read letter from the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways dated 28th Jan., requesting that as the Trustees have intimated that they are prepared to enter into a new contract for the landing of State Railway stores on the terms of the old agreement, provided it is modified so as to exclude risks which are insurable, they will submit a draft of the agreement modified accordingly. Resolution: A draft of the agreement revised in accordance with the above modifications should be prepared and forwarded to the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, stating that it is very desirable that a morgue should be provided on the foreshore of the harbour, and suggesting that the Municipal Commissioner be addressed on the subject. Read letter from the Resident Engineer suggesting that the chowkey at the Bori Bandar would be a suitable place for the purpose. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager stating that the site proposed by the Resident Engineer is not objectionable, but the chowkey cannot be made available. Resolution: the construction of a morgue does not appear to be necessary at present.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:

Pilotage statement for the week ending 4th February.

16 vessels piloted into harbour
18 ,, out of
5 ,, transported
1 ,, attended to.

THE NEW TRANSFER LOAN

(Gazette of India, Feb. 8.)

NOTIFICATION.

FROM the 16th January 1879 inclusive, in accordance with the Notification No. 3,296, dated the 16th Sept. 1871, notes and stock of the Transfer Loan 1872, will bear interest at four per cent. per annum only. Accordingly, notes issued in exchange for notes of the said Transfer Loan 1879, surrendered for renewal, subdivision or consolidation will belong to a new series and will be expressed as bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 16th of January and 16th of July.

The words "reduced four per cent. Loan, dated 16th January 1879," will be printed in red ink across the face of any note of the said Transfer Loan 1872 tendered hereafter for any purpose whatever at the Public Debt Offices in India or at the Bank of England before it is re-issued thence.

No note of the Transfer Loan of 1872 shall hereafter be enfaced for the payment of interest in London by drafts upon India, but in exchange for any such note tendered for this purpose, a note in the new form shall be provided free of charge. Provided always that the usual fees shall be recovered for the enfacement, sub-division or consolidation of notes so presented.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending the 4th February.

GENERAL prospects, both in Madras and the Bombay Presidency, have not undergone any material change; in parts of the latter damage by rats continues. In Mysore prices are still falling. Clear weather has prevailed in the Central Provinces, and in the districts of Damoh, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara the crops are not doing well; in the eastern districts, however, matters are still favourable, and in the remainder the outlook is not discouraging. The report from Berar is satisfactory, but in Central India and Rajputana no change for the better has taken place. No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week, and the want of it is much felt in several districts; the prospects of the rubi, which has begun to be harvested in places, are however generally good, except as before in the Patna division and in Palamow; prices continue high. Some crops in Assam need rain. In British Burma the crops generally are in good condition; slight cholera in a few districts and cattle disease in Bassein and Henzada are still reported. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab; in the former it is much required, and if it does not come speedily the crops must suffer; in the latter clouds are again gathering and an early fall of rain is anxiously looked for.

THE BAZAR EXPEDITION.

JELLALABAD THRO' BASAULE, 8th Feb.

THE Bazar expedition has returned. Terms were arranged between General Maude and the chiefs on the 31st January in accordance with instructions from the Quartermaster-General of India, which ran as follows:—"I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to remind you of the terms of the Viceroy's Proclamation of the 21st November 1878, and to request you to bear in mind that the British Government has declared war not against the people of Afghanistan or the adjoining tribes, but against Shere Ali and his troops. You should use your utmost endeavours to avoid provoking unnecessary collision with the tribes and other inhabitants of the country, and to render its occupation as little burdensome as possible. For the British Government is anxious to remain on friendly terms with the people of Afghanistan."

The report that the Amir is dead still holds ground; also that his favourite daughter, the sister of Abdulla Jan, is dead. A second report says that the Amir is at Takhtapul in Turkestan. The Mir Akhor's sons have come in and made their submission.

From the very beginning the incidents of this Bazar expedition have been peculiar. On the 25th January, for instance, General Appleyard's Brigade proceeded to Karumna, and bivouacked there. On reaching the village, the people were found sitting quietly in their houses, unarmed and surrounded by their women and children. Doubtless they were ready to receive us with the same civility and friendship they had shown to our survey and reconnoitring parties, which had already visited them on several occasions, and had been furnished with guides and information. This time, however, the villagers were told that our intention was to destroy their towers; an intention immediately carried out. It is not wonderful, after this, that our picquets were fired on; and that when a further advance took place we met with no friendliness. On the 28th, a reconnaissance in force was made towards the Bokah Pass leading into Bara. After proceeding some eight miles our force retired, and was followed up by the Afridis till within two miles of camp. Our casualties were 1 officer and 3 men wounded, 1 Goorkha killed. The loss inflicted on the enemy was insignificant. On the 29th a party was sent to turn the village of Nikai, which was done without opposition. As we retired (in close proximity to the hills, when an open road was available) the enemy showed in some numbers, and followed our troops into camp, inflicting the following loss: 1 Goorkha killed and 2 wounded, one doolie-bearer wounded. Again the Afridis got off with very trifling punishment. After the 29th no further offensive movement was made on our part, which is accounted for by the orders described in our correspondent's telegram. These arrived whilst the skirmish of the 29th was in progress, and were presently read out on three parades (as directed), just after our soldiers had been doing their best to shoot every Afridi within sight. As to the native soldiery, the whole proceeding must be past their comprehension. Fortunately it seems that there is some chance of the Zukka Kheyls coming in; it is to be hoped they will, for this will be the only possible solution of a very unpleasant problem. Major Cavagnari, of course, will do his best to smoothe matters; but he will need all his diplomacy.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION—AWARD OF PRIZES.

THE judges appointed by the Committee to settle the awards were—Mr. Justice Broughton, Hon'ble George Batten, Colonel Pomeroy Colley, C. B., Major Jarrett, and Mr. H. H. Risley.

The judges decided to award the prizes as follows:—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize.—For the best picture in the Exhibition. Open to all competitors, professional or amateur, provided that in the case of a work by a professional artist, it shall have been painted in India or shall represent an Indian subject. Awarded to Pestonjee Bomanjee for picture No. 228, "Head of a Gossain." Honourable mention was accorded to Mr. G. G. Palmer for picture No. 28, "Portrait of the Artist."

2. The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden's Prize.—For the best water-colour picture. Open to all competitors, whether amateur or professional under the same conditions as those attached to No. 1 on this list. Awarded to Dr. Willcocks for picture No. 94, "Burnham Beeches. Honourable mention was accorded to Colonel Sankey for picture No. 83, "Annandale, Simla."

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 1st Prize:—For the best original picture in oil or water-colour by a commissioned officer. Awarded to Colonel Sankey for picture no. 83, "Anandale, Simla." Honourable mention was accorded to Dr. De Fabeck for picture No. 58, "Rajpoot Girls." [Note.—The Commander-in-Chief's first prize was unanimously assigned by the other judges to Colonel Colley in a meeting at which he was not present, but at his urgent request this intention was abandoned, and the prize was awarded to Colonel Sankey.]

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-[illegible] 2nd Prize.—For the best original picture by a [illegible] commissioned officer or private soldier. Award[illegible] Private Robert Dias for pictutre No. 89, "The [illegible] Burn, Currie, near Edinburgh." This was the [illegible] picture in competition for this prize.

5. The Hon'ble Louis Jackson's Prize.—F[illegible] best picture in oil or water-colour, whether orig[illegible] copy, by a lady. Awarded to Mrs. Gillesp[illegible] picture No. 247, "A Kabyle Woman." Hono[illegible] mention was accorded also to Mrs. Gillespie for [illegible] No. 230, "Salaam."

6 and 7. The Maharajah Jotendro [illegible] Tagore's Prize.—For the best figure subject [illegible] by a native of India. Awarded to Bamapoda B[illegible] for picture No. 243, "Juggler and Monkey." H[illegible] able mention was accorded to Pestonjee Boman[illegible] picture No. 205, "Head of a Hamal," and to [illegible] Churn Pal for picture No. 217, "Head of a [illegible] man."

For the best figure subject in water-colour [illegible] native of India. Awarded to Nobo Coomar Bis[illegible] picture No. 340, "A Life Study."

8. The Maharajah of Burdwan's Prize.—For the best landscape in oil or water-colour by a native of India. Awarded to Moteelal Pal for picture No. 200, "View of Shamnuggur." This was the only picture in competition for this prize.

9. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Prize.—For the best specimen of fine art applied to book illustration by lithography, wood engraving, or etching, by a native of India. Awarded to Annoda Prosad Bagchi for his series of lithographs for Dr. Rajendr lala Mitra's works on the Antiquities of Orissa and the Hermitage of Saky Muni. Honourable mention was accorded to Kristohari Das for his nine plates of specimens of lithography, being illustrations from various publications of the Geological Survey of India.

10. The Society's 1st Prize.—For the best oil painting. Open to all competitors, whether amateur or professional, under the same conditions as those attached to Nos. 1 and 2 on this list. Awarded to Mr. G. G. Palmer for picture No. 28, "Portrait of the Artist." Honourable mention was accorded to Mr. A. E. Caddy for picture No. 5, "The Mendicant Minstrel," and to Mr J. Schaumburg for picture No. 272, "Jumma Musjid and Street Scene, Bhopal."

11. The Society's 2nd Prize (open to amateurs only)—For the best figures subject in oil or watercolour. Awarded to Dr. De Fabeck for picture No. 58, "Rajpoot Girls." Honourable mention was accorded to Major Luard for the series of sketches numbered 382, "Scraps from a Sketch-book," and to Nobo Coomar Biswas for picture No. 340, "A Life Study."

12. The Society's 3rd Prize open to amateurs only.—For the best fruit or flower painting. Awarded to Mrs. G. F. Irving Graham for picture No. 114, "Geranium." Honourable mention was accorded to Mrs. G. F. Irving Graham for picture No. 119, "Naini Tal Lilies;" to Miss Judge for pictures 141, "A Flower Study," and 143, "Lilium Auratum," to Mrs. Horace Cockerell, for picture No. 110, "Wild Rose and Polygonum;" and to Miss Alice West for picture No. 107, "Mussoorie Lilies."

13 and 14. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Prizes.—For the best painting in oil of flowers, fruits or still life by a native of India. Awarded to Rangasawmy Pillay for picture No. 803, "Still Life." Honourable mention was accorded to Pestonjee Bomanjee for picture No. 207, "Fruit Study."

For the best painting in water colour of flowers, fruit, or still life, by a native of India. Awarded to Nobo Coomar Biswas for picture No. 113, "Indian Fruits." Honourable mention was accorded to this artist for picture No. 115, bearing the same title.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, which was adjourned by an order of the High Court of Judicature, made in Suit No. 565 of 1878 on the 23rd day of January last, until such day as might be appointed by the Court, will be held, in accordance with an order of the said Court, dated the 27th day of January last, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February instant, at 3 p.m., when the business advertised for the 9th day of November last, and which was not then disposed of, will be transacted.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February 1879 at 4 p.m., for the purpose of passing Resolutions to the following (or to a similar) effect, that is to say:—

I. That the appointments by the Board of Directors of the Company, of Mr. John Dixon as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, who retired from the Board of Directors on the 23rd day of January last, and of Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday as a Director of the Company in the place of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, who retired from the Board on the 29th day of January last, be and they are hereby respectively confirmed.

II. That in consideration of the sum of Rupees eight lakhs to be advanced to the Company by Kessowjee Jadowjee, Goculdas Madhowjee and Chandabhoy Ramjee, Esquires, a mortgage of the Company's property at Coorla be executed in their favour in order to secure the repayment to them by the Company of the said sum of Rupees eight lakhs at the expiration of two years from the date of the mortgage, together with interest thereon, payable half yearly, in the meantime, at the rate of seventeen annas per cent per mensem, with option to the mortgagees to continue the mortgage until the expiration of the third year from the date hereof.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X. of 1866, and of the FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in voluntary liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, presented to the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN by JAIRAM LUCKMIDASS and NEMCHUND MILAPCHUND, respectively, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, two of the creditors of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before one of the Judges of the said Court on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and any creditor, shareholder or contributory of the said Company desirous to appear the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor, shareholder or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 227 of 1876.

DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing in house No. 73, Lower Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

HURISHUNKAR BHASKERJEE and SATYABHAMABAI, his wife, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in house No. 487, on the Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and BAI VENU *alias* SAGUNI NAIKIN, Hindu inhabitant, residing in house No. 546, on the Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the following immoveable property of the Defendant, VENU *alias* SAGUNI NAIKIN, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon,

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA, and of the abovenamed Defendant, VENU *alias* SAGUNI NAIKIN, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Breach Candy Road (Girgaum), in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhuleshvar, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen and six ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6.0, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, and standing in the name of Venu Naikin, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the north by the property of Bhewrabai, widow of Withoba Crishnajee, on or towards the south by the property of Manockjee Pallonjee, on or towards the east by the property of Dwarkanath Juggonnathji, and on or towards the west by the Breach Candy Road, and which piece or parcel of land was formerly and now is in the occupation of the said Venu *alias* Saguni Naikin and her tenants.

The above premises are subject to an annual payment to Government of annas thirteen for Pension and Tax.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JANARDHUN and GHANDIBHOY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Hummum Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of December 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

Extract:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A S. B. Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-2 high, thoroughly broken to saddle, a fine mover and stands fire well. Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2, a passed charger, has a light mouth, carries himself well, and has been ridden 2 years by a lady. Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab horse, aged 14-3½, very handsome, has easy paces, and is a perfectly trained charger. Rs. 700.

A handsome Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½, a broken charger, steady on any parade, a good fencer and capital mover. Rs. 900.

A Brown Waler Mare 5 years old, 15-1½, broken to saddle, quiet, and very handsome. Rs. 900.

A dark Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, broken to saddle, well formed and compact, up to weight, a pleasant hack. Rs. 700.

Also a number of other Walers consisting of pairs and single harness horses, partly broken.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st February 1879.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

BEST SOFT 6 CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.

In SKEINS or on REELS

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern Indi[illegible]cutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10, Rampart Row

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES,
(JUST LANDED,)
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS AND MILLINERS,
FRENCH HOUSE,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

BALL DRESSES.
Gold, Silver, and Coloured Flowers for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Silver Gauze for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Spangled Tulles and Gold Laces.
Satinette Scarves and Floral Ribbons.

GLOVES.
Best French Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

WHITE, BLACK AND COLOURED SILK GLOVES.,
An Early Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose poesy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespeare.

Posy rings, with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment "B*TRVE* IN*HARTE," "Think on me," Joye day and night be our delight," "Joy be with you," "Endless as my love," "Not this but me," "Mizpah," &c., &c. Priced Rs. 25 net.

GEM RINGS.

Single Stone Brilliant, Gipsy setting, Rs. 68, 81, 130, 180, 200, 225 net.

Five stones and three, all brilliants, or brilliants and coral, brilliants and emeralds, brilliants, and rubies, or fine emeralds and rubies only. Priced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000.

GOLD BRACELETS.

Fashionable, artistic in design, and best quality.

APPROPRIATE OFFERING OF AFFECTION.

A very handsome bracelet with a dove, nest, and "forget-me-nots," the flowers blue enamelled, the eggs pearls, Rs. 135 cash.
Brooch for the above Rs. 86 net.
Earrings for the above Rs. 63 net.

LOCKETS

Are also most suitable for this purpose, and we have them in great variety, of all the newest designs, in plain dead gold, engraved, or engraved only on one side. Priced from Rs. 18 to 108 cash.

GOLD FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

Attached to any of the above would m a handsome and inexpensive present. These are priced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 160 cash.

29th January, 1879. Rampart Row.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
In various Designs,
8/4, or 2 yards square.
Prices ......from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 15-8 each

DAMASK CLOTHS,
8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long.
From......Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/4, or 2½ yards square.
From......Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 ea

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long.
From......Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 eac

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long.
From......Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long.
From......Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.
From ......Rs. 30 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.
From ......Rs. 48 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
FOR MESS USE.
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long ......Rs. 65 each
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long ......Rs. 75 each

PIECE DAMASK,
CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES
2½ YARDS WIDE,
Per yard ......Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK,
Per yard ......Re. 1-1

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS,
¾ 4 by 7/8 ......Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen
ound D'Oylies......Rs. 6-8 per dozen
uare D'Oylies......Rs. 8-8 per dozen

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.
CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.
Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen.
White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 ,,
Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 21 per dozen.
White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES.
Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
Long Cloth do. ,, ,, 3.

SHEETS.
Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth.
Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8.
Double do. do. ,, 19.

PILLOWS.
Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each.
English Horse Hair do. ,, 8-8 ,,
English Feather do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BLANKETS.
12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 13.
12/4 Scarlet do. do. ,, 13.
Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.

WHITE TOILET COVERS.
Best White Marsala with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs.

A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.
ALSO FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Less Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

REVISED PRICES.
PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY.

THE OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED STEAMERS.

s.s. WHAMPOA.	s.s. GLENFINLAS.	s.s. GLENFALLOCH.	s.s. GLENGYLE.
s.s. ST. OSYTH.	s.s. GLENEAGLES.	s.s. GLENROY.	s.s. GLENIFFER.
s.s. NANKIN.	s.s. GLENARTNEY.	s.s. GLENORCHY.	s.s. GLENCOE.
s.s. HANKOW.	s.s. GLENEARN.	s.s. GLENLYON.	s.s. STATE OF ALABAMA.
s.s. DUKE OF LANCASTER.	s.s. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	s.s. LOUDON CASTLE.	s.s. BRAEMAR CASTLE.
s.s. GORDON CASTLE.			

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Many Regimental Messes, as also the undermentioned Club Houses, &c., &c.

The BOMBAY.	The LUCKNOW UNITED SERVICE.	The SIRHIND.	The TUTICORIN.
The REFORM.	The FUTEHGARH.	The ARAKAN.	The KAMGAUM.
The ATHENÆUM.	The NYNEE TAL.	The TIRHOOT PLANTERS.	The SECUNDERABAD.
The BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	The HIMALAYA.	The DIBOUGARH.	The OOMRAWATTEE.
			The RUTNAGHERY.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, Adelphi Terrace, W. C., and 3, New London Street, E. C.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:—Place du Champ de Mars. | LAHORE HOUSE:—Beau Parc, Upper Mall.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, Hare Street, Calcutta. | MADRAS HOUSE:—Bentinck's Buildings.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value of Credit Prices.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

BORDEAUX—Red.
In Bottle.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints, Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pt. Rs. A.
33 8	35 4	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	35 0	37 8
28 4	30 0	,, RAUZAN		29 8	31 8
25 4	27 4	,, PALMER		26 8	28 0
22 0	24 0	,, LA ROSE	Dinner Wines	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 0	St. JULIEN		20 0	22 8
16 12	18 12	CANTENAC		17 8	19 8
15 0	16 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		15 8	17 0
12 8	14 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		13 0	15 8
12 0	14 0	PAULLIAC do. for Cup		12 8	14 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
270 0	St. JULIEN	293 0
236 0	CANTENAC	256 0
190 0	St. ESTEPHE	205 0
137 0	MEDOC	146 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
24 0	25 12	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	20 0	22 0
15 8	...	GRAVES	16 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

33 0	34 12	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	20 0	...
40 4	41 8	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8

BURGUNDY—White.

26 12	28 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	...	VERMOUTH	20 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.			Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare, old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
27 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 8
28 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	29 8
25 4	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	26 8
24 0	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	25 0
22 0	MANZANILLA	red seal	23 0
21 0	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 8
32 8	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals Hhds Rs.
42 4	124 0	241 0	472 0	Vino Puro	44	136	264	517
~~38 4~~	~~112 8~~	~~216 0~~	~~424 0~~	Manzanilla	40	123	236	463
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
51 0	54 0	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	53 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	26 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	32 0	...
43 0	45 0	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	32 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	42 8	...
33 12	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 8	31 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
25 12	27 12	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	31 8	...
30 8	32 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	32 0	34 0

PORT.

36 4	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	...
26 4	28 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	24 0	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.
Duty paid prices are:—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	27 0
14 0	,, in Flasks		14 8
8 8	,, Half Flasks		8 12
18 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	29 0
25 0	,, in Flasks		15 8
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	33 0
16 4	,, in Flasks		16 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	36 0
18 4	,, in Flasks		19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		47 0
22 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		23 0
26 0	,, fine "Pineapple"		27 0
20 8	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		21 0
22 4	FIELD'S GIN		23 0
22 4	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		23 0
23 4	,, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		24 0
26 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
14 8	Cognac, *****	15 0
12 8	,, ****	13 0
10 12	,, **	11 0
10 0	,, *	10 4

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ......Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
49 0	51 0	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 4	...
6 0	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 4	...
51 4	55 0	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	53 8	57 8
7 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	49 8	...
37 0	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	21 0	...
30 12	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	32 0	...
...	27 8	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28 8

January, 1879.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,, 16 0
Leather Cases for do.	,, 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,, 30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	,, 33 0
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NOTICES.

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NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Association, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year; and,
2. To consider the proposed alteration in the Rules of the Association, now in circulation among Members.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 6th February 1879.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.
TRIAL OF THE DIRECTORS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Standard*, Jan. 21.)

EDINBURGH, JAN. 20.

THE trial of the seven directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, charged with fraud, theft, and embezzlement, commenced this morning in the High Court of Justiciary, before the Lord Justice Clerk (Lord Moncrieff), assisted by Lords Muir and Craighill. The court was crowded long before the proceedings commenced, and hundreds who were anxious to be present failed to obtain admittance.

The Prisoners were:—John Stewart, Lewis Potter, Robert Salmond, William Taylor, Henry Inglis, John Innes Wright, and Robert Summers Stronach.

The Counsel for the Crown were the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, Mr. Barnet, and Mr. Pearson; the Prisoners' Counsel being—For Mr. Stewart, Mr. B. Trayner and Mr. Maclean; for Mr. Potter, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Jameson; for Mr. Salmond, Mr. Asher and Mr. Goudie; for Mr. Taylor, Mr. Macintosh and Mr. Omond; for Mr. H. Inglis, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Maconochie; for Mr. Innes Wright, Mr. Guthrie Smith and Mr. B. Dickson; for Mr. Stronach, the Dean of Faculty and Mr. Darling.

The indictment is a very voluminous document, occupying five newspaper columns, and the documents in the case exceed the capacity of a large waggon. The indictment includes 17 charges, the effect being that the Prisoners are accused of issuing false balance-sheets, overdrawing private accounts, purloining the moneys of the Bank, the words falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, wicked and felonious fabrication, theft, breach of trust, and embezzlement being used. The proceedings were to have commenced at ten o'clock, but it was nearly half-past before the Prisoners entered the dock, which was done through a trap-door in the centre of the court. Shortly afterwards Counsel arrived and took their places, and they were followed by the Judges.

The Lord Advocate opened the proceedings by asking leave to make a verbal amendment to the libel, which was allowed.

Mr. Macintosh then, on behalf of Mr. Taylor, took an objection to the indictment. He went at some length into the charges contained in the indictment, which he divided into different sets, pointing out that very serious questions arose as to the relevancy of the charges in the case of the first set charging the prisoners with falsehood, fraud, and imposition. He dealt with the charge of issuing false balance-sheets, and urged that the allegation of falsehood was not made out, that the charges under this head were not sufficiently specific, and were wanting in intelligibility.

The Lord Justice Clerk observed that the indictment simply alleged certain facts.

Mr. Macintosh argued that this was not enough, and went on to point out that an important element in the consideration was what was to be considered the standard of truth and falsehood. The charges in the indictment were of a general character, and were wanting in specification. He referred to the case of "Inglis v. the Western Bank of Scotland," in which an action was brought against the directors to recover damages for an alleged misrepresentation of the position of the bank, and for the issue of false balance-sheets. In that case it was decided by the Superior Courts that the action was not maintainable because the charges were not sufficiently specified. In the instance now before the Court, the Prisoners were charged with acts which were of a criminal nature, and which would necessarily involve much more serious consequences than could follow from civil procedure. He failed to see how the case could be taken as of the same category as that of the Western Bank. The members of the Court were unanimous in the case he had cited in condemning the want of specification in the framing of the different counts of the indictment, and in holding that although there might be general grounds on which to substantiate the allegations, that was not sufficient, but that there must be an unequivocal statement of the facts upon which the prosecution hoped to convict the accused. He urged that the Prisoners were entitled to know which among the 11,000,000*l.* of debts to the City of Glasgow Bank represented to be good assets, were, in reality, bad and irrecoverable. They ought also to be told which of the books of the Bank contained false entries, and, in fact, the whole nature of the case to be made out against them.

The Lord Justice Clerk pointed out that the indictment alleged the amount of bad and irrecoverable debts which had been represented by the directors of the Bank to be good assets. Did the learned counsel say that such bad debts should be specified in the indictment?

Mr. Macintosh said that was his contention. The Crown ought to be prepared to prove all its allegations, and there should be no difficulty in specifying every charge with full and ample details. The Crown alleged that there were upwards of a million of bad and irrecoverable debts, and surely the representatives of the Crown must know what they were. Then, again, the Prisoners were charged with understanding the debts due from the Bank itself. This, he argued, was also of too general a character, and ought to be specified more fully.

Lord Craighill pointed out that the Bank directors were charged with overstating the debts due to the Bank, and understanding the debts owing by the Bank.

Mr. Macintosh said there was no doubt that that was the general effect of the allegations, but what he contended was that these charges were of a vague and indefinite character, and, owing to the want of specification, they were bad in law. Moreover, in different articles of the indictment there were discrepancies which, in the absence of specification, could not possibly be reconciled. In article 3 it was alleged that the liabilities of the Bank, which were stated to be 8,787,000*l.*, ought to have been 11,000,000*l.*, but in Article 8 it was set-forth that the sum should have been stated at one million less than 11,000,000*l.* Another point was this—Supposing the falsehood of the balance-sheets to be established, it would then become the duty of the prosecution to show that the balance-sheets were issued by the directors for the special purpose of deceiving, and that this was done in such a way as to constitute a cognate offence. He argued that the simple publication of an untrue balance-sheet would not render the directors liable to a criminal prosecution. The directors of a bank were not in the position of public officers, but were merely managers of a trading concern, and consequently not responsible in the same sense as public officers would be in the case of their issuing false certificates. The law of Scotland did not recognise the criminality of a false statement, unless it could be shown to have been effectual. Therefore it was necessary for the prosecution to show that the shareholders had been deceived and injured. Now there could be no loss to the shareholders who sold their shares at a good price in consequence of the statements issued by the directors.

The Lord Justice Clerk said there might not have been any loss to the shareholders who sold, but what would be the case with those who bought the shares thus sold? What also about the depositors?

Mr. Macintosh said he would come to the depositors by-and-bye. It was stated that many of the public were induced by the directors' false balance-sheets to acquire stock in the company, but this, he held, was irrelevant. Had it been said thay had been induced to so acquire stock by the company, it would have been different. There might have been a great moral delinquency, but there was not sufficient to sustain the criminal charge. He contended that no charge could be relevant which did not set forth a patrimonial injury, and he denied that such injury was made out in the case of those who had been induced to sell their shares, while the loss of the third party could not be an element of consideration, otherwise there would be no end of such charges, founded on sales effected through canards in newpapers and so forth. With regard to the case of the depositors, he said it was necessary to show that the alleged false representations were made for the purpose of producing the wrongs stated. Where, he asked, was it averred in the present indictment that the directors had published these false balance-sheets for the purpose of inducing persons to come to them and make deposits, or of inducing patrimonial gain to themselves? Nothing of the sort was set out or shown in the indictment. Coming to the second set of charges with reference to the alleged over-drafts of private accounts on the part of the directors, he pointed out the same want of specification that was evidenced in cases already dealt with. If the proposition of the prosecution were sound, the directors were liable to a charge of embezzlement if it could be shown that they had overdrawn to the extent of a single shilling, and it did not matter whether it could be shown that the overdrawn money had been paid back. As the indictment was framed, it was incumbent on the Crown to show that the directors could not allow over-drafts on credit accounts without security, but he argued that as there was no contract on which this disability could be urged, they must fall back on the common law. He denied that under the common law there was any such disability attaching to the directors of joint-stock banks. He now came to the last part of the case relative to bills of exchange, upon which the charge of theft was founded. The charge against the directors amounted to this, that at a time when the directors knew the Bank to be in a hopeless state of insolvency they had received the bills in question, and had negotiated them in London; but he contended that the bills were received in the ordinary course, and dealt with exactly in accordance with the usual practice of the directors, who could only be accused of having sent them up to London prematurely. There was nothing to show that the amounts were collected before they were due, or that the customers did not get credit for the full amounts they had received. There might have been an irregularity, but there was nothing to the prejudice of the customers.

Lord Craighill said it depended on the solvency of the Bank.

Mr. Macintosh said there was nothing in the indictment to suggest that the Bank was not solvent at the time the bills were dealt with. The whole question resolved itself into one of custody and possession.

Mr. J. Guthrie Smith, on behalf of Mr. Innes Wright, desired to direct special attention to the charge of overdraft. He argued that if the whole allegation on this point against Mr. Wright were true it did not amount to an offence by the law of Scotland. It was not said that Mr. Wright at the time he became a director and obtained the advance which formed the element of the charge of overdraft was himself insolvent, nor that that security was not at the time sufficient; nor could it be shown that the law of Scotland attached to the office of bank director the obligation alleged in the indictment. In order to make the charge a relevant one the public prosecution should have given the particulars; but, instead of this, there was an absence of specification such as the accused had a right to ask for. It was said by the prosecution that it was a crime on the part of Mr. Wright, inasmuch as he had neglected on being appointed a director to pay off the balance due to the bank from his firm. Doubtless there might have been negligence, but it could not be held that Mr. Wright was guilty of embezzlement because he had failed to pay off at once the balance standing against him in the bank book. How did the element of criminality arise?

Lord Craighill.—It is said that he abused his trust and embezzled money because he allowed an account due from his firm to remain unpaid.

Mr. Smith contended that Mr. Wright's position as between the firm and the bank was not altered by his having become a director.

The Lord Advocate, who rose to reply after four hours had been occupied by the discussion, admitted that it was the duty of the Prosecutors, having set forth the major charges of breach of trust and embezzlement, to give each particulars on the minor charge as would give each Prisoner fair notice as to what was to be brought against him. In the case of the Prisoner Taylor the allegation on the part of the Crown was that in his capacity as director it was incumbent on him not to have allowed any over-draft on an account without security or without adequate security. He (the Lord Advocate) contended that the security was manifestly and unmistakably inadequate. He argued that the Court could not accept the suggestion that the Prisoners had merely been guilty of a moral delinquency and not a grave commercial crime, and pointed out that the real accusation against them was that they had used fraudulently the authority entrusted to them as directors of the City of Glasgow Bank for the purpose of embezzlement. He denied that the law allowed the directors such a latitude as that they might give themselves an accommodation which was denied to anybody else. His contention with regard to the state of the law was this, that if a number of directors sitting round a table agreed to vote specific sums of money to a certain number of the members of their body as overdrafts, without authority, they would each and all be liable to a charge of embezzlement to the extent of the amount given to each director. The money of the bank was in the possession of the directors in the same way as the money of a trust was in possession of the trustees, and if he could not prove that the directors took advantage of their position in order improperly to possess themselves of the money of the shareholders and customers of the bank he should fail to make out the charge contained in the indictment. But if he satisfied the jury that in obtaining the money which was the property of the corporation of the bank, they had done so by taking advantage of their official position as directors, he asked how was it possible to allege that that was not breach of the duty incumbent on them as directors?

Mr. Trayner next addressed the Court on behalf of Prisoner Stewart, and put it to the Court whether any punishment could follow in respect of the alleged overdraft. He asserted their Lordships had heard that day for the first time that the allowing of overdrafts, either to themselves or to their customers on the part of bank directors, was a crime according to the law of Scotland. He objected to the indictment on the matter of overdraft, because it did not aver how the duty alleged to belong to the directors on this point arose; for if it were their duty not to give advances without security or adequate security, it was averred that the inadequacy of the security was known to the Prisoners at the time the advances were made, and clearly it was not a breach of duty or contract, because no such contract was stated.

Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the Prisoner Potter, took objection to the relevancy of the indictment as it stood. He said that the Lord Advocate, having withdrawn the eighth particular in the charge relating to the alleged falsification of the balance-sheet, that article ought to have been accompanied by articles 6 and 7. When he had given up Article 8 the only error alleged to remain on the asset side was that of Article 3, which alleged not an over-statement, but an under statement of assets. This, if taken with the articles alleging over statement, materially reduced the amount alleged to be over stated.

The Lord Advocate having replied,

The Lord Justice Clerk said the Court would take a little time to consider the long and important argument that had occurred on the questions arising on the indictment, and would give judgement in the morning.

The Court rose at ten minutes to five o'clock.

EDINBURGH, JAN. 21.

The trial of the seven directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, on the charge of fraudulently falsifying balance-sheets, theft of bills, and embezzlement, was resumed in the High Court of Justiciary this morning, before the Lord Justice Clerk (Lord Moncrieff) and Lords Mure and Craighill. The Prisoners were represented by the counsel whose names were given yesterday, and the court was again crowded by an eager and curious auditory.

The Lord Justice Clerk, in giving judgment on the objections to the relevancy of the indictment, said a great many important and serious matters had been raised, by the Prisoners' counsel. The indictment dealt substantially with three classes of offences; first, the falsification of the balance-sheets by the directors; second, the obtaining of advances by them from the funds committed to their charge by the shareholders and others; and third, the theft of certain bills of exchange entrusted to these directors for the purpose of collection. On the first of these the Lord Advocate had withdrawn the eighth article charging the directors with issuing a certain statement, and it had been argued that this being so the other articles as to the issue of false statements of assets and liabilities might also be expected, but he (Lord Moncrieff) held that this was a matter for proof on the part of the prosecution. As to the charge of overdraft by the directors, it was not every violation of duty on this head that should make the directors criminally liable; but here it was alleged that the directors took advantage of their position to do for themselves what would be done for no one else; this, therefore, should be a matter for proof. With regard to the theft of bills, he was not at that stage prepared to say that the charge was irrelevant.

Lord Mure and Lord Craighill concurred, and the trial was then proceeded with.

The prisoners were severally called upon to plead, and each of them, in answer to the Lord Justice Clerk, replied "Not Guilty."

The Dean of Faculty pointed out that if any of the gentlemen summoned on the jury were shareholders or depositors in the City of Glasgow Bank, the fact should be declared before they were sworn.

The Lord Justice Clerk said it was very important that this suggestion should be followed, and he hoped that any person whose name might be called, and who might be either a shareholder or a depositor, would state the fact.

The jury were then called, some few of the names being challenged, while two were discharged on declaring themselves to be depositors in the bank. The jurymen number fifteen and were sworn by holding up the right hand while the oath was being administered, the English form of kissing the Testament not being adopted in Scotland. A special defence was lodged in the case of the Prisoner Salmond, who alleged that he was not in Scotland from June 5 to July, 1876.

Mr. Clarke, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, was the first witness, and was sworn in a similar manner to that noticed in the case of the jury. He produced the declarations made by the prisoners on their preliminary examination.

Mr. George Brander, a clerk in the office of the Procurator Fiscal, also gave formal evidence as to the Prisoners' declarations.

Mr. W. A. Brown, Procurator Fiscal of Glasgow, produced documents and books belonging to the City of Glasgow Bank. They had been in the constant charge of an officer.

Mr. David Mackenzie, lithographic writer and draughtsman, in the employ of Messrs. Johnstone, Edinburgh, proved the lithographing of certain documents.

Mr. John Boyd, superintendent of police, and James Roden, sheriff's officer, Glasgow, also gave evidence as to the custody of books and documents. The several declarations made by the prisoners in the presence of the sheriff denying the charges made against them, were then read. Potter, in a subsequent declaration, asserted that he considered the bank solvent when the last balance-sheet was issued, and added that he had signed it without having previously examined the books, but in the belief that the other directors had done so, he having been out of town for some time previously. He added that he was not aware that the bank was in the habit of dealing with bills of exchange in the manner alleged. Had it been known to the directors that the manager adopted such a course, it would never for a moment have received the sanction of the directors. The Prisoner Salmond asserted that his indebtedness to the bank, between 130,000*l.* and 140,000*l*, was covered by his securities. The Prisoner Taylor asserted that he believed the bank to be solvent when the last balance-sheet was issued. He did not think the directors ever compared the balance-sheets with the books, they just took the statements of the officials as accurate. He was unable to explain how certain firms had been allowed to become so largely indebted to the bank. Such a state of things was not put before him. He also averred that he was not aware of the way in which the bills alleged to have been stolen had been dealt with. The prisoner Inglis also expressed his confidence in the statements laid before him by the bank officers, and further alleged that he had been long absent from the board owing to illness. The charge of theft in the case of the bills of exchange he regarded as absurd, and denied any knowledge of the mode in which the bills had been dealt with. The Prisoner Wright stated that he had been in the habit of examining all the books put before him, and asserted that the balance-sheet was correct according to the books he had seen. He was not aware that the bank was to be stopped until he saw the stoppage announced in the papers. The bills of exchange were not placed specially before the directors. The Prisoner Stronach declined to make any statement in reference to the charge of theft.

Albert Thomas Apthorpe, clerk in the office of the Queen and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Edinburgh, produced a copy of the list of shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank.

Dr. M'Grigor, of Glasgow, examined by the Lord Advocate, said he was agent of the Bank, and on October 2 he was asked by the directors to meet them. He did so, and was consulted as to the propriety of calling a meeting of the shareholders and preparing a balance-sheet showing the affairs of the Bank. That request was preferred to himself and Mr. Anderson jointly. He should have been glad to have had an excuse for getting out of what promised to be a painful matter, but he ultimately agreed. Mr. Stronach took little part in the discussion; he seemed overcome. The conversation took place on the assumption that there was something serious in the condition of the Bank. He went down to the Bank that afternoon, and was engaged there continuously till the issue of the report. He found that several of the directors and certain firms had largely overdrawn their accounts, and he endeavoured roughly to estimate the securities. Within a day or two he came to the conclusion that the Bank could not go on. The firms who had most largely overdrawn were Fleming and Co., J. N. Murray, J. Innes Wright, and James Morton. The prospects of the Company did not brighten as the examination proceeded. Some of the facts seemed so peculiar, and likely to lead to such consequences, that he asked the directors one by one to meet him, and communicated those facts to each. The report was published on Friday, the 19th. He advised the directors to employ an agent of their own. Mr. Stronach was thoroughly and entirely broken down. Witness afterwards suggested that it would be better for him to go over the matter with the Board collectively. All the directors appeared to be astonished at his statements, but they said little. He handed in a paper showing a deficit of five millions. The result stated by Witness was not challenged by any of the directors as incorrect. The assets of the Bank had, he pointed out, been over-estimated to the extent of one and a half millions, so that the two sums, deficit and over-estimate of assets, made together six and a half millions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Trayner (for Stewart).—Witness had access to all the books, and every facility was afforded to him in his investigation. Besides the assistance he had from Mr. Anderson and his staff, Witness had his own staff employed in the examination. He remembered Mr. Stewart saying to him, as he shook hands in hurrying away, that he was a broken-hearted man, and was perfectly astonished. Subsequently, Mr. Stewart told Witness that he was perfectly ignorant of every fact Witness had brought before him. Witness always looked on Mr. Stewart as a honourable man, not likely to be guilty of fabricating accounts. Mr. Stewart was a man in a good position in Glasgow, and reputed wealthy. Witness should say that Mr. Stewart had a peculiarly bad head for figures; he certainly was not a man he should employ to abstract a balance-sheet. Witness quite believed Mr. Stewart's statements as to his want of knowledge of what had gone on.

Mr. G. A. Jamieson, of Edinburgh, one of the liquidators of the Bank, said he was sent for on the 30th September, on behalf of the Scotch Banks, to investigate the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank. He went to Glasgow on the 1st October, and every assistance was rendered to him by the directors and officials, for conducting his investigation. He examined the balance-sheet for June, 1878, and some of the books and accounts. He also questioned the officials. He saw Mr. Stewart, Mr. Innes Wright, and Mr. Potter: they were anxious to know the result of his investigations, and he told them he could hold out no expectations that the Bank could go on. James Morton and Co., James Fleming and Co., J. Innes Wright, and J. Nicol Fleming had had advances made to the extent of 5,870,000*l.* Mr. Potter, when told of the state of things, said he feared it was too true.

Mr. W. Morrison, accountant, said he had been accountant to the City of Glasgow Bank since 1871, and had previously been a clerk in the Bank. The annual balance of the Bank was struck on the 1st June. It was his duty to take part in the preparation of the balance-sheet. He made an abstract from the head office and one from the branches, and then the two were brought together; when this was done it was submitted to the manager. The marks in red ink were added to the abstract at the meeting of the directors; they were in Witness's writing, and were made at the suggestion of Mr. Potter and the manager. That document was not in accordance with the books of the Bank that were under Witness's charge. What he had prepared was according to the books, but what he had altered in conformity with the instructions of Mr. Potter and Mr. Stronach was contrary to the books of the Bank. A proof of the report that was drawn up was sent to the directors. Witness attended a meeting for the purpose of going over the books on the Wednesday or Thursday before the day of the annual meeting; he was engaged with Potter and Stronach perhaps an hour or two. When the red figures were marked on the abstract under the head "contingent accounts," there were entries as follows:—"S. F. and Co., 200,875*l.*;" "J. N. F. and Co., 100,300*l.*;" "J. M. and Co., 400,600*l.*" Mr. Potter appeared perfectly to understand the different items submitted to him. These were reported in Witness's abstract as credit accounts, which they really were. In the ultimate balance-sheet the amount of 973,000*l.* was reduced off a sum of 2,278,173*l.* of foreign and colonial credits, as stated in a former sheet by Witness. Witness made that deduction annually from 1873, when he was instructed to do so by Mr. Stronach.

The Lord Justice Clerk.—Was it a right deduction?

Witness.—I would not like to say so. I cannot say what the amount deducted was composed of.

Further examined by the Lord Advocate.—That entry had been kept up ever since. It had not been taken out by any other entry, and consequently the acceptances of the Bank had been yearly understated by the amount so deducted. Witness recommended Mr. Robert Stronach (the Prisoner) that that entry should be taken out; the late manager (Alex. Stronach) had a memorandum which was a voucher for that entry and the Prisoner Stronach said the entry was there before he was appointed, and he had better leave it. The sum of 147,468*l.*, the liability of the Bank under certain credit accounts, had also been omitted, and the effect was to understate the liability of the Bank to that amount.

By the Lord Justice Clerk.—Witness left that sum out under the instructions of Mr. Potter and the manager.

By the Lord Advocate.—The sum of 378,481*l.* for London and foreign correspondents appeared in the abstract as 364,264*l.*, which was upward of 14,000*l.* less. At the time Witness was adjusting the balance for 1876 he was sent for by the manager, and Mr. Potter was present. Witness was asked to make a statement of bad debts. He said it was not for him to make up a statement of bad debts, but he would make a statement of accounts not being charged with interest. This he did, the amount he stated was either 300,000*l.* or 350,000*l.*, he believed the former was the amount, and these figures were adopted to the extent of 250,000*l.* In June, 1875, Stronach gave Witness directions to take an account of himself and Smith, Fleming and Co., amounting to 861,265*l.* out of the books, and put it in a book to which no one had access except Witness and himself; this was done. In 1877 the abstract had a number of alterations made in it. Witness had, in the first instance, prepared it correctly, and the alterations were made partly in red ink and partly in pencil. Witness could not remember whether any one besides the manager gave orders for those alterations. These fictitious entries amounted together in that year to 1,330,000*l*, which was deducted from the amount of the acceptances of the Bank. In 1878 Witness again prepared the balance sheet and abstract as in previous years; the sheet and abstract he prepared were correct, but they were altered in red ink by the orders of the manager, Mr. R. Stronach. Witness made the alterations; the effect was pretty much the same as before. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Potter met in the manager's room and went over the statement. Witness was present, but did not go over it with them.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned.

THE BANNER CROSS MURDER.
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE ACCUSED.

THE charge against Charles Peace, for the murder of Arthur Dyson, was to have been gone into on Jan. 22 before the Sheffield stipendiary, but the case has been again adjourned under the most unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances. Much excitement was caused at the various approaches to the central police-office in Sheffield, when the prison-van arrived from the station without the prisoner. A rumour, which spread like wildfire, although it was scarcely credited at the time, stated that Peace had again eluded the vigilance of the police, and escaped from the railway-carriage on his way from London somewhere near Peterborough, and, as imparting an additional feature to the daring of this incredibly audacious character, it was stated that the train, at the time of this extraordinary incident, was travelling at the rate of between thirty and forty miles an hour. On inquiry at the police office, the rumour was found to be substantially correct. Charles Peace had, indeed, made his escape whilst in charge of two warders from Pentonville. It appears that when about a dozen miles from Sheffield Peace asked that the carriage window might be opened, and on this being done he deliberately jumped right through the open space, and the warder, who was standing behind, was just in time to catch one of his legs as he was disappearing. A terrible struggle ensued. Peace, hanging head downwards, used both hands and the leg at liberty to drag himself from the grasp of the warder, and frequently kicked the hand of the officer to make him let go his hold of his boot. The struggle, it is said, lasted several minutes, and all that time the train, one of the fastest expresses of the day, was running at full speed. Eventually the boot by which the warder was holding Peace slipped off, and the convict fell. His head struck the footboard violently, and then he rolled over into the snow. Several passengers had witnessed the fierce encounter from the windows of the compartments, and they tugged at the communication cord, but it would not act and the train ran on nearly two miles before the attention of the engine-driver was attracted, and the train brought to a stand. The two warders and one of the passengers hurried back to the spot, and found Peace lying by the side of the line in an unconscious condition. Blood was flowing freely from a severe wound on the head. He was carried back to Shireoaks Station, and slow train coming up almost immediately, he was put into the guard's van and taken on to Sheffield. A strong body of police met the train by which Peace was expected, and the excitement that was produced when they found in the compartment nothing but a rug, a bag which had belonged to one of the warders, and the officer's sword, may be readily imagined. The news that he had escaped spread rapidly, and was soon conveyed to the police-court, where the magistrates had taken their seats, and where the lawyers engaged were in their places. Mrs. Dyson was in attendance, ready to be cross-examined. Meanwhile the slow train arrived in Sheffield. Peace was carried in an almost insensible condition into the prison van, and drawn hurriedly to the police station. Here two medical men were speedily in attendance upon him, and they certified that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He was placed in a cell, and appeared in a very distressed condition. He vomited several times, and was unable to take the brandy that was offered to him. After a while, however, he recovered, and was then unwilling to take any stimulants, but they were forced upon him, and after a time he readily took the brandy. Later in the day his condition was somewhat improved, and it is now believed that he will recover in a few days.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that Peace's conduct in the cell has been characteristic of the man. London warders and Sheffield officers are alike puzzled what to make of him. He looks helpless enough—a miserable-looking old wretch, who has no life left in him to hurt anybody, and no spirit to desire to do it. This is as he looks, but the officers who tend him tell a different story. They have to lift and move him about. They say he is not so small a man as his habit of slouching along, bending his back, and throwing his head forward would lead people to believe. His flesh is firm, and his muscles are sinewy and well developed—his form is altogether well knit. When the police surgeons first saw him they feared concussion of the brain. Peace has survived that fear. A piece of paper was produced yesterday. The warders at once asked for the paper, it being their duty to see that nothing reaches the prisoner or passes from him, of which they are in ignorance. It was a mere scrap of paper, and it bore the mark of the Pentonville Prison, with the initials of the governor. Peace had evidently torn the corner off one of the letters he had received at Pentonville, and on the paper had scrawled the words, in his rather indifferent handwriting:—"Bury me at Darnall. Good by. God bless you all.—C. Peace." The information was evidently intended for his wife and relatives. Those who think that Peace contemplated suicide say that he must have written this note at Pentonville Prison, and that at the time he deliberately intended to destroy himself, hoping that on his body would be discovered this "dying request," that would be attended to by his relatives. It is supposed that suicide was in his head all the way down and that he waited till he was almost within sight of Darnall Church spire before he made his headlong flight through the window. It is hard to believe that one who has clung so tenaciously to life would voluntarily forfeit it so soon in this frightful fashion. Yet there is something to be said for the theory. It was at Darnall where he had a house of his own, and carefully cultivated his little garden; Darnall was the head-quarters from which he went on his musical expeditions as "the modern Paganini;" at Darnall his wife lived up to a recent date, and is, perhaps, living there still; at Darnall his daughter and son-in-law are still living; and there he had his "friends," if not associates. It was at Darnall, too, where he forced his friendship on the Dysons, and made the acquaintance of Police-constable Morris, who afterwards identified him—though it is difficult to understand how either of these latter circumstances could endear Darnall to Charles Peace. There may have lingered in him sufficient of the human being to desire that his bones might be laid near to those who were, at all events, the nearest relatives he had on earth, and who have certainly stuck to him through fortune and misfortune. It is quite possible that the man who is said to have murdered Arthur Dyson may not have intended to murder himself, and that the "scrap of paper," with its brief and pathetic petition, may be only part of a cunning scheme to throw his warders off their guard and cause them to relax their vigilance. If he had killed himself, if he had lost his life in leaping for it, the finding of the paper would have told in his favour—people are always charitable when the sinner is dead—and if he had "landed" safely the paper would have been no encumbrance on his flight. One cannot help feeling that if he had got clear of his warders his longing for burial at Darnall would soon have passed into the back-ground. The officials, however, credit the self-destruction theory, which is supported by the change in Peace's demeanour. The coolness and confidence, the easy assurance and self-possession, the superb audacity and impudence—which marked his appearance in the dock last Friday—have all vanished. He is now the whining, cringing wretch who made the peteous appeal to his judge in the Central Criminal Court. Hopes seems to have left him. His keen, cold eyes have lost their lustre and he seems as haggard and helpless, as worn and wretched and weary as those he has most bitterly wronged could in their least merciful moods desire him to be. Now and again he groans out from beneath his eleven rugs—"I wish I were dead," and —"Oh that I had died!" Mrs. Dyson was much upset by the news of Peace's escape. It affected her so seriously that she has since that time been under medical attendance.

DELIVERY OF THE ULTIMATUM TO CETYWAYO'S DELEGATES.

(*Natal Mercury*, Dec. 23.)

THE Commissioners appointed to deliver the High Commissioner's award and ultimatum arrived at the Tugela Drift on Monday, and were informed that Cetywayo's representatives were at Mr. Dunn's awaiting further intimation. It was arranged that they should cross the river on Wednesday, and receive their massages on this side.

On the appointed day, therefore, Wednesday, December 11th—the date fixed some time ago—the meeting took place. It was an occasion fraught with the highest political and historical interest. On one side were Her Majesty's Commissioners, Mr. Brownlee, Mr. J. Shepstone, Colonel Walker and Mr. H. F. Finn. On the other were fourteen elderly, and, in many cases, grey-headed natives, chosen from amongst the most venerable and trusted elders of the Zulu nation; men of acknowledged rank and distinction amongst their people. They had about forty attendants with them. At their head was Uvumandaba, commander of the Umtuhsazwi regiment and a leading general Mandule, who commands the Inkulutyaise regiment and was one of the boundary commissioners, a man of very superior intelligence and judgment was also one of the party. So was Gebule who was also present at the Rorke's Drift enquiry and who, it may be remembered, was one of the bearers who brought in the message complaining of the Boer encroachments during Governor Scott's time in 1864. Very remarkable was the keen and ceaseless attention paid by this wiry little Zulu to every word that was uttered. Mr. John Dunn also accompanied the deputation in an unofficial capacity.

The scene itself was interesting. On the Natal side stood forth the bushclad bluffs by the river, which stretches below to where it enters the sea, three or four miles off. On the other side were the treeless slopes of the hills, one of which near the sea is famous for its ruddy crown; the small patch of forest near the water's edge, seaward; the horizon being closed in by the blue hills of Zululand. Within sight, and close by, are the scenes of the fight with Mr Riggar's little force, forty years ago, and of the Umbulazi massacre, in 1856, when the blood of three thousand slain reddened the river; and although the present meeting was a peaceful one, suggestions of war were manifest in the camp of the Naval Brigade, overlooking the river, and the presence on the spot of a small party of blue-jackets and of about twenty mounted volunteers.

The Zulu deputies, having been brought over by boat to the Natal side of the river, were duly received by the Commissioners. Mr. Fenny, border agent, acted as interpreter, and rendered most faithfully every word of the two documents, which had been printed in both English and Zulu.

The Awary was first delivered. What occurred we can only, at present, state very generally. We may say, however, that although the Zulus claim the whole of the territory through which all rivers flowing westward pass, and although the claim was reiterated by the messengers, they seemed, on the whole (as well they might) to think that a satisfactory termination of a troublesome dispute had been arrived at. Mr. Shepstone explained most carefully the line as laid down by the High Commissioner. It follows the line of the Tugela to the junction of the Buffalo or Umzinyati, and pursues that river until its junction with the Blood River. The line of that river is then taken to its source in the Drakensberg, and the mountain is then the boundary as far as the sources of the Pongolo. It will thus be seen that nearly the whole of the disputed territory has been handed over to the Zulus. Should Cetywayo persist in a claim to land north of the Pongolo, that claim is to be referred to the British Government.

After the award had been made known, a sense of relief was manifest on the countenance of the deputies. They evidently thought that a satisfactory termination had been found to a troublesome business; in other words, they got more than they expected. An hour's adjournment then took place, and on resuming the conference, the ultimatum was interpreted to them. A change then passed over the Zulu faces—those faces got longer and longer. This was a very defferent matter to the other, and they did not attempt to disguise their consciousness of the gravity of the demand made upon them. It is said that they exhibited a desire to be assisted in the disagreeable duty of making known such series of demands to the King, by a representative of the Government; but as they were the only accredited messengers of Cetywayo, it would have been unseemly to depute the duty to others. Both the award and ultimatum were, we believe, handed over in a printed form, both in English and kafir. The deputies did not appear to object so much to the demands concerning Usirajo and Umbeline, as to the requirements concerning the fulfilment of coronation covenants, which had, they said, been carried out. Men were not being killed without trial; but the stipulations in regard to military disbandment, covering, as they do, the permission to marry, were deemed to be a serious interference with the Sovereign's prerogative, one which would require more time, than a month to consider. Why should any time, indeed, be fixed, they urged, in a matter of such great importance? Why should they not be allowed to keep up an army when the English Government kept up one on its own side?

The Commissioners, however, said distinctly that all they had to do was to make known the High Commissioner's decision, without entering into any argument upon the terms of it. These were the last words of the Government, and these would be abided by.

The Zulu deputies evidently regarded the proposed change in the marriage system as the most serious item in the programme. They appeared anxious to enter into a discussion of the subject, but they were told that controversy was out of the question that the duty of the commissioners was simply to make known the words of the High Commissioners, and that if any explanations were desired they must be specially asked for. They replied that they fully understood the tenor of what had been conveyed to them, and they admitted that they were able to communicate to the King exactly the words of the Government.

CAPETOWN, DEC. 24, NOON.

By the last Natal mails papers are to hand containing the full text of the Boundary Commission's award and the High Commissioner's message. Both documents have been severely criticised, and the prevailing opinion appears to be that the award leans much in favour of the Zulus, and that the message is not sufficiently stringent to ensure a lasting peace.

The *Natal Mercury* says:—"We believe that the Zulu King will not hesitate to accept the terms of the ultimatum, but not with the intention of keeping to them; and as it will be impossible to maintain the present large force on the Zulu border, in a short time the old regime will be restored."

The *Port Elizabeth Herald*, a most influential paper thinks the awards will be considered by the Zulus as a sign of weakness on our part, that the keeping open of the boundary question north of the Pongola is a mistake, and that disarmament as well as disbandment should have been insisted upon. The general opinion amongst the Natalians appears to be that Cetywayo will not fight, and also that the Commission and the General do not seem to coincide, as preparations are being unceasingly pushed on and the services of additional medical men for the front are being sought.

The Zulu delegates who received the message were chosen from amongst the oldest and most trusted of the King's Councillors. The portions of the message they most objected to were the clauses relating to free marriage, trial of prisoners, and disbanding of the army.

John Dunn accompanied the delegates. Mr. Judge, the special Commissioner to the Northern border, has arrived there, and a satisfactory end to the troubles there is confidently expected.

THE HISTORY OF THE MYSORE FAMINE.

THE VICEROY'S MINUTE.

THE following is the Viceroy's Minute upon Mr. C. A. Elliott's just published "History of the Mysore Famine." The minute which has been published by Mr. Elliott as the preface of his work, runs thus:—

Mr. C. A. Elliott's report upon the Mysore Famine will be laid before my honourable colleagues in the Government of India; it will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government; and it will be published as soon as possible. When I directed the preparation of this report, there was ground for fearing that parts of Northern India might be afflicted by severe famine in 1878-79, and I was desirous that a history of the difficulties, failures, and successes in the Mysore Famine should be in the hands of the authorities, who might have to deal with a similar calamity in Upper India. The rainy season of 1878 has, however, ended much more favourably than it began. I hope that in no part of India will famine have to be combated in the year 1879. But I believe the present history of the Mysore Famine will be of the greatest use to Indian authorities, who may hereafter have to contend against a similar calamity.

The country of Mysore contained, at the census of 1871, a population of 5,055,000, nine-tenths of whom live by the land. In ordinary years it produces about 25 per cent. more food than its population can consume; its land is held by a body of well-to-do peasant proprietors, who, in average years, have a comfortable surplus income; 15 per cent. of its land is irrigated, mainly from tanks; it is connected with the coast by a railway, and it is traversed by a network of fairly good roads; it has prospered for many years, although either the early or the latter rainfall was occasionally scanty over a part of the province. Mysore had not been visited by famine for fifty years. It seemed, therefore, as if the province and the people were in as good condition for withstanding a famine as any Indian province or population can ever be. In one respect, however, Mysore was at a disadvantage; it possessed only 60 miles of railway passing through a corner of one district and into the heart of another; six districts out of the eight into which the province is divided had thus no railway communication at all. The beginning of the recent calamity was the partial failure of the rains in 1875; the rainfall was from ½ to ⅔ of the average; much of the food crop was lost; but the stocks of food in Mysore have always been large, and this failure caused only temporary or occasional distress, for the price of food did not rise to double the ordinary rates. In the year 1876 rainfall again was very short; barely a third of the ordinary harvest was reaped, matters were aggravated by the fact that crops had failed in the adjacent districts of Madras and Bombay; and by the middle of December, 1876, famine had begun. In the months of April and May, 1877, the usual spring showers came and hope revived. But the early rains of 1877 also failed; famine increased in the land; and it was not until the bountiful latter rains of September and October, 1877, that pressure of famine began to abate. During the eight months of extreme famine, no crops were reaped, the price of food ranged from three to six times the ordinary rates; and for the common people there were no means of earning wages outside the relief-works. Even in 1877-78, though some relief was felt, the yield of the harvest was less than half the food crop of an ordinary year. From November, 1877, till the present time of writing the price of food has ranged at nearly three times the rate of ordinary years. Thus during the past three years, the people of Mysore have suffered from failure of harvest and famine prices, and at one time a water famine was apprehended; but from that additional calamity, the province has been spared.

Mr. Elliott's report shows how famine affected the country and the people of Mysore, and how the British Government of Mysore attempted to mitigate its evils. Early in the autumn of 1876, when the first year of drought was nearly over, symptoms of the coming disaster were reported to the local Government. The poorer classes of the population began to lose heart, and multitudes moved off towards the coffee districts in the western hills, where the people of Mysore had been wont to find employment and wages for many years past. In times of famine, it has been the custom of the British Government to give employment, and wages on public works to the destitute poor, to afford gratuitous relief to those who are unable to labour, and to make small loans to petty landholders so as to enable them to tide over the hardest time. In one exceptional famine, the Government had imported food-grain from a distance to feed the people of the stricken province. In September, 1876, relief-works were opened in parts of Mysore. In October pressure on the people increased; more relief works were opened. The Government, after reviewing the situation and prospects, decided that private enterprise must be left alone to import food for the replenishment of the exhausted food stock, but that the State would open relief-works, would assist in giving gratuitous aid to the helpless, and would postpone its demand for land rents. These orders, unfortunately, as was proved by subsequent events, favoured recourse to small works scattered over the country, and served to support the Chief Commissioner's action in a direction that ultimately led to results not contemplated at the time when they were issued.

By the month of December, severe famine had declared itself over an area containing about 3½ millions, out of the five millions which constitute the population of Mysore. The Government adhered to the programme of October, which was good so far as it went. But there was a distinct failure to realise, or even to estimate, what would be the full effect of the famine on the country, and how much would have to be done and spent before favourable harvests in 1877 could give appreciable relief to the people. The object of the Government efforts being thus undefined and indistinct, no system was devised, and no sufficient organisation was created for conducting relief operations on the necessary scale. Judging after the event, and by the light of the present report, we can see that, even if imported food and old stocks sufficed to feed the people, there must have been from 500,000 to 800,000 people of the labouring classes who could not procure food at famine prices, unless the Government paid them wages on relief works, or otherwise provided them with the means of living until employment in the fields was again available. The Mysore Government and its officers were, at the beginning of the crises, much swayed by a desire to restrict expenditure as far as possible—a sentiment which, in a poor country like India, is always praiseworthy, and which, in the present case, derived additional weight from the desire to transfer the province of Mysore to its Native Prince with uncrippled resources.

The absence of any careful forecast of the troubles that were coming upon Mysore caused the Government to attempt to meet the difficulty with the same staff, and the same organisation that sufficed for ordinary times. In India operations for the relief of famine in rural tracts have to be begun, and carried on down to the minutest detail by the Government and its agents. The labour involved in such an undertaking is enormous, and the ordinary staff of the Mysore province was, without special aid and special supervision, quite unable to meet the requirements of the occasion. One most serious consequence was that Government and its superior officers remained to some extent in ignorance of the condition of the country and the people, and misunderstood some of the phenomenon that were reported. For instance, when it was reported that people would not come to the relief works in a particular district, the Government did not learn until it was too late that mismanagement of the relief works had caused the famine-stricken people either to wander off and die, or to go home and starve, and inadequate organisation and an inefficient system were unfortunately prolonged by that insufficiency of information which was their natural result. The situation required that the whole power of the Government in all departments throughout the province, aided by a largely increased organisation, should be directed to the relief of famine, on a system pre-arranged down to details, but with sufficient scope for personal discretion. Had this been done in December, 1876, as it afterwards was done in September 1877, the facts of the Mysore Famine would have been earlier ascertained, and the necessary measures of relief could have been taken from the first; more money would indeed have been spent, but disorganisation and waste would have been avoided, while many thousands of lives would have been saved.

Chapter III. of Mr. Elliott's report tells the history of the Famine from the autumn of 1876 to April, 1877. From December till March matters grew worse; 500 tons of food (enough to support 900,000 people) were imported daily by railway; yet the price of food ranged, during those months, at from 13 to 15lbs. a rupee; that is to say, at four to five times the ordinary rates. When Sir Richard Temple visited Mysore, on behalf of the Supreme Government and conferred with the Bangalore authorities, the real condition and prospects of the people had not been gauged by the local Government. Statistics of the relief operations, which were then of old date and which now appear to have been incorrect, were placed before him; Sir Richard Temple advised in accordance with the information furnished him, and the chief change of system and organisation which he then advocated was the immediate institution of a village to village, house to house, relief throughout the famine districts, in order to ascertain the real condition of the people, and prevent them dying at their houses. Orders were issued by the local Government for acting on this suggestion, but partly in consequence of absence of detailed instructions, and mainly because no sufficient staff for accomplishing the task was sanctioned, the village

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enquiry was extremely imperfect, and village relief was not actually attempted.

During the months of December to March, the numbers of people relieved were :—

	On relief and other works.	By gratuitous relief.	Total.
January	31,042	6,498	37,530
February	63,348	22,462	85,810
March..................	69,564	23,295	92,859

But the relief given was not sufficient ; the people took to wandering aimlessly from their homes where they had no food ; the death-rate increased terribly : and deaths from starvation occurred, no change in the system had been made up to the month of April when the usual spring showers fell ; and it was hoped that the end of the famine had come. This hope, for which, indeed, there was up till the month of June some good ground, may have deterred the local Government from reforming and strengthening the relief organisation. During the months of April and May, the relief given on public works was materially contracted ; while at the same time gratuitous relief was given in the shape of cooked food, at scores of central places in different parts of the province, to rapidly increasing numbers of people. As the month of June, 1877, wore on, and as July came, it was apparent that the early rains were going to fail again, and for the third year in succession panic and mortality among the people increased. The numbers who received employment on the relief works continued to decrease, but multitudes thronged the relief kitchens where food was given to the poor. By the middle of August, 1877, the famine was at its worst ; the numbers relieved by the Government were—

	On relief and other works.	By gratuitous relief at the food kitchens.	Total.
May.............	66,503	102,399	168,902
June....	56,781	110,805	167,586
July.	47,609	137,560	185,169
August..........	49,200	194,083	243,283

Among the poor creatures who were wandering over the country in quest of food, the mortality was very great. During those four months there died at the relief kitchens tens of thousands to whom help came too late and in the streets of Bangalore, the chief city of the province, the bodies of those who had died during the night were picked up, morning after morning, by the score ; money was by that time being spent on relief at the rate of nearly £100,000 a month ; but the organisation had not been strengthened ; the expenditure had not been systematised, and the Government officers of Mysore, many of whom worked zealously to relieve the distress, and to make the Government aid go as far as possible, were unable to cope with the gigantic dimensions of the calamity. The concluding pages of Chapter IV. of the report show how and why relief works, which in Indian famines are and ought to be the back-bone of the relief system, failed to furnish any appreciable aid to the distressed population. I am afraid that the ill-success of the Mysore relief works must be attributable mainly to mismanagement, and I feel that the Government of India must share in the responsibility for that mismanagement in a province that was under its own control, inasmuch as it did not appreciate in their proper force the facts that underlay the reported results, and did not, at an earlier date, insist on the application of a sufficient remedy.

Before passing from the consideration of the period when the famine was at its height, I would observe that even at the worst time private trade poured into Mysore as much grain as the railway could carry, and would have sent much more, if additional means of carriage had been available ; at the same time supplies of food were carried by traders up the steep ascents of the Western Ghaut mountains from the Malabar Coast districts into Mysore. Food was dear, to a point beyond the memory of living men, but still food was to be had by those who could pay for it. And whatever may have been the shortcomings of the relief organisation, the present history of the Mysore Famine does not shake the opinion of the Government of India—acted upon throughout 1877—that it is best to leave private traders to import food into a famine-striken country while it has the means of communication with distant markets.

Chapter V. of Mr. Elliott's report gives an account of the arrangements made to carry out an improved relief system on the lines laid down by the Government of India "during the visit of myself and my colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, to Southern India in August and September, 1877." In measuring the success of those operations, it must be remembered that, at the time of their commencement, there was a most favourable change in the weather, and that, after September, 1877, the gloom of that great calamity which up till September, 1878, continued to overshadow Mysore, was never without some gleams of hope—gleams which, with one dark interval in February, 1878, gradually brightened as the season advanced.

The first step taken in September, 1877, was to reinforce the Mysore staff with trained civil officers and volunteer officers from Her Majesty's army, whose duty was to direct relief operations, with engineers to manage relief works, and organise famine labor, with medical officers to arrange famine hospitals, and tend the sick. The next step was to gather all the threads of famine administration into one hand, and to lay down detailed rules for the guidance of famine officers of all grades. And the last step, which followed close upon the others, was to effect a thorough and intelligent inspection of all the famine operations throughout the country. It is now only too clear that all this ought to have been done in December, 1876. The report tells of the many difficulties which were met in the management of the relief works ; in getting the people to come those works ; in employing persons in different stages of weakness, so as not to overtask them, whilst giving them some incentive to live and work ; in clearing the relief kitchens and carrying the inmates, with their consent, to the works if they were fit for labour, or to their homes, if they were past work ; in establishing and working a system, whereby house-ridden folk were relieved at their homes ; in preventing peculation ; in securing for the province a moderate out-turn of useful work in exchange for relief given to the able-bodied ; and, lastly, in helping the ryots to recover their position and independence by a judicious distribution of the alms sent from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies, for the aid of the famine-stricken people of Southern India. I cannot forbear acknowledging here the munificent liberality shown by the people of England, and her colonies, in sending so great a sum of money within a few months, to aid their Indian fellow-subjects. I believe that any of the generous contributors to the famine fund, who may read paragraphs 107 to 111 of this chapter of the Mysore Report, will feel that their charity was judiciously administered, and that it did vast good to an important class of their fellow-subjects.

Mr. Elliott shows that the famine has cost the province of Mysore from 800,000 to 1,000,000 lives ; that it *must* cost the Mysore treasury at least one million sterling, and may cost nearly one and a quarter millions, or a full year's revenue ; whilst the loss of produce, live-stock, and other property during these three disastrous years cannot have been much less than nine and three-quarter millions sterling. "I accept, subject to such further light as the Famine Commission may throw on this difficult question, the conclusion that a somewhat larger expenditure on relief, judiciously administered, might have saved a large number of the lives that have been lost, and that such further expenditure should have been incurred in the material interest of the province, irrespective of other considerations. But I cannot but feel that in great famines there must be a limit to the expenditure, which is practically possible for the relief of distress. The interests of the country, of the survivors, and of future generations, require that this fact should be recognized. And I fear that, when great famines come, it will not be practically possible to prevent a serious increase to the normal mortality, or so to alleviate all distress as to prevent very extreme suffering to the people. It would be premature for me to draw conclusions, guidance for in future famines from Mr. Elliott's report the Famine Commission will, no doubt, weigh fully the facts recorded therein, and I commend the report to their careful consideration.

"I am deeply indebted to Mr. Elliott for his excellent report, which tells truthfully and graphically the story of much human suffering, borne with the patient endurance, characteristic of the people of India, and gives a faithful account of the early failure and subsequent success in relieving a great population from the dreadful effects of prolonged famine. I recognize that Mr. Elliott, when reporting on the Mysore Famine, as he was instructed to do so with fearless frankness, has been obliged to reflect upon the conduct of some of the officers who afterwards proved his valued coadjutors. But in so doing, he has, I conceive, discharged the unpleasant duty which lay upon him with much impartiality, and with all possible consideration to the persons concerned, avoiding as far as possible all matter that had not a direct and important bearing on the very painful series of events with the close of which he was deputed to deal, and of which he has become the narrator."

The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. Elliott for the ability and energy with which he carried out their famine policy in Mysore. Though the province and its people were new to him, he promptly mastered the position, he organised, and directed relief operation with a patience and good sense that overcame all difficulties, and with the fullest tenderness for the people in dire calamity. To Major Scott-Moncrieff, the Chief Engineer, and to Mr. Wingate, the Famine Secretary, I tender the hearty acknowledgments of the Government for the skill, knowledge, and zeal they brought to bear on the difficult questions, connected with the conduct of relief works, and the organization of gratuitous relief. But these three officers could have done little if they had not received full support and co-operation from Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, from the members of the Mysore Commission, and from the many officers who were lent by other local Government, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Cheif, for relief work in Mysore. If there was failure, during the early months of the famine, all ranks of the service throughout the province took their share in the relief operation of the later months, when those operations were adequately directed on a proper system. The thanks of the Government are especially due to—

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Hay, Commissioner.
Capt. E. S. Ludlow, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. B. Krishna Jengar, C. S. I., Deputy Commissioner.
Capt. Gordon Cumming, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. Meiklejohn, of Survey Department.
Capt. Macintire, of Survey Department.
Mr. L. C. Ozanne, Bombay Civil Service.
Mr. C. Madaiya, Asst. Commissioner.
Mr. C. Strinivas Jyengar, Moonsif.
Mr. Anaji Rao, Moonsif.
Mr. B. Marri Gangya, Volunteer Relief Officer in Bangalore
Mr. Vaidalingum Modeliar, Volunteer Relief Officer in Bangalore.
Capt. Bowen, R. E., Superintending Engineer.
Mr. Penny, Executive Engineer.
Lieut. Kensington, R E., Executive Engineer.

The thanks of the Goverment of India have already been conveyed to Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., and the member of the Bangalore Central Relief Committee, and also to the military officers who volunteered for, and did excellent service in, the campaign against the Mysore Famine.

LYTTON.

NOTES ON THE PEARL FISHERIES OF THE PERSIAN GULF,

PREPARED BY CAPTAIN E. L. DURAND, FIRST ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT, PERSIAN GULF.

THE origin of the fisheries in the Gulf of Oman is lost in the mists of a pre-historic period, when no doubt the beauties of Niniveh and Babylon were wont to deck their hair with gems drawn from the same pregnant shoals that to this day largely supply the markets of the old world.

2. We see from the accounts of travellers and historians that as time went on a high value was set upon the pearls of Oman on account of their peculiar beauty and lustre.

Pliny says distinctly "Those are most highly valued which are found in the vicinity of Arabia in the Persian Gulf," but here his geography is at fault as he goes on "which forms a part of the Red Sea."

3. If we are to judge by the number of times that the Islands of Bahrain have been taken and retaken, their importance as the heart of the fisheries has never been undervalued. Even from the time when Tylos[*] and Arathos were Phœnician colonies. These islands have changed hands more often than the Koh-i-Noor and are now in equally safe keeping.

4. It is a matter of great difficulty to arrive at anything approaching to a correct estimate of the amount and value of the pearls that are now yearly harvested, as they are carried to many different markets to suit the varying tastes of the nations.

Some go to the Courts of Europe, whilst others, failing in this "purpose of their high creation," are reduced into aphrodisiacs that may stimulate the energies of the worn out Sybarites of Hindostan.

These latter are however usually small, or at any rate are of no intrinsic value, as it would fall to few to be able to concoct as rare a love potion as the one in which the Egyptian Queen pledged her Imperial Lover. This heirloom[†] from the Kings of the East was so large that its fellow was deemed worthy to deck the Venus of the Roman Pantheon. Between these best and worst there are many varieties which will be separately noticed hereafter.

5. The peace of the Gulf is now assured under British protectorate, and the fisheries are regularly worked by the maritime tribes of Fars and Oman.

They are emphatically "free to all" and affords sustenance throughout the year to at least 35,000 heads of families, who are thus kept healthily employed and reclaimed from the old courses of plunder and piracy, occupations towards which the untutored Arab mind has most determined proclivities. But the term "free to all" is used in the sence of free to all the inhabitants of the coast, and the policy of Government is to discourage interference from outside.

There have been indeed two endeavours made of late years by European British subjects to woo fortune by organizing an expendition in a more thorough and wholesale manner than it would be in the power of the Arab divers to attempt.

The wishes of Government, however, once made clear, no persistence was offered, and no doubt it would be unsafe for any foreign boats to carry on diving operations without the protection of our vessels. The Turks alone may be looked to as a possible but not probable cause of unpleasantness in the future.

6. In consequence then of this valid protectorate the fisheries are carried on most peaceably by the various tribes, under the acknowldged authority of Government, and in cases of difficulty or the clash of interests, those concerned would always (failing an unnderstanding between their Chiefs) refer the matter in dispute to the friendly arbitration of the British Resident, whose decision is final.

There are many advantages derived from the state of affairs above sketched. The Persian Gulf is now free from the pirates that used to infest it, and trade is carried on by our own subjects in all safety. The Chiefs of the coast are enriched by the trade that is brought to their capitals and advantaged by the state of general security and immunity from dread of attack and plunder.

The general population is, as I think, has been shown above largely benefited. Besides these indirect advantages (if the term is applicable) the Sheikhs retain a few in the matter of the fisheries themselves, partaking of the nature of taxes, the yearly income derived from which, being a gain of a more obvious character, would necessarily be far more appreciated.

7. I allude to the impositions of "Nob" and "Traz" levived on the boats engaged in the fisheries.

The "Nob" was a tax originally imposed by the Chief of Bahrein about the Mahomedan year 1216 (say eighty years ago) to enable him to equip war vessels for the protection of his own fishing smacks, and the banks generally. For this purpose four decently armed vessels were on perpetual duty, and they levied one share on the result of the fishing of every boat that cast anchor on the banks. If the boats preferred to compound, a money payment of three rupees was taken, which sum was afterwards raised to four rupees at which amount is stood when the British Government became responsible for the security of the Gulf.

It is amost unnecessary to add that the tax was continued under the altered circumstances, and that it is a source of considerable profit to the rulers, being now levied however when the boats fit out and leave for the fisheries.

If the "Nakhoda" or master of the smack has not the money to pay before starting, he gives an order on his Bunneah or "Musaygum,"[‡] who pays the amount and recovers afterwards from the proceeds of the fishing, but I shall have occasion to recur again to this gentleman's manner of doing business.

8. This custom of levying "Nob" commended itself at once to the unanimous appreciation of the Sheikhs of the Arab littoral, and it is in full force from Ras Mussendom to Koweit.

The proceeds derived from the tax at Bahrein and Guttur in 1872, were supposed to amount to Rs. 10,000.

Whilst on the Arab Coast from Abu-Zhabi to Khassah the yield was put down at Rs. 20,000.

In explanation of this difference I should mention that the heads of the different tribes at Bahrein (as well as those on the Coast of Oman) have the right to send out from 10 to 15 boats, duty free, according to their rank and the number of their followers.

9. The "Tras" is a further tax, levied exclusively on the Arab littoral, and is one "Sebs'"[§] share, which being deducted from the pearls brought in by each boat, is made over to the Chief.

The amount would thus of course vary according to the amount of the take of each boat's crew, it would be somewhere between four and one hundred Rupees ; as a rule, not more than the latter sum, but this uncertainty makes any estimate of the yearly revenue derived by the maritime Sheikhs under this head an impossibility.

We may, however, fairly assume that the item is considerable.

CLASSES OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE PEARL TRADE OF THE GULF.

10. It has been noticed above that these fisheries are open to all the inhabitants of the coasts of the Gulf and Oman, but it must not be supposed for a moment that the trade is really in their hands.

It is the old story *sic vos non vobis.* They merely stand in the relation of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the "Musaygum," the supplier. This is no other than our ubiquitous friend the Indian Bunneah, whom we find equally at home here as in the wilds of the northern ranges beyond the Indus, and carrying on a thriving trade with far less risk himself of personal annoyance. This immunity is here due to the protection he receives as a British subject, whilst there, an unnecessarily importunate creditors' account is wiped out in a manner characteristic of, and no doubt suiting to, the requirements of the country.

Here truly he is in good circumstances, regaled on the famed Arab sweetmeats of Muscat, he makes hay, "whilst the sun shines," and robs his dependents most amicably.

This he does, firstly in the matter of the advances, and afterwards in the manner of valuing and paying for the outcome of the labour of the crews, and if he does indeed sometimes fall upon an evil day, when the village he may chance to inhabit is sacked by the Bedouin, he claims damages and invariably ultimately, receives them though his soul may be harrowed by the dilatory action of the Arab, whose objections to disgorge his prey are strongly rooted. The "Musaygum" is however nevertheless a necessity at present, for the reckless Arabs spend what they can get, and then look to him to keep them supplied with food and raiment for the rest of the year. They keep no accounts, neither give nor take bonds or agreements ; and the entries in the Bunneahs' books (if any dispute arises) are taken as evidence of the correctness of each item of supply, or other transaction. When I say "taken as evidence," I mean it to the fullest extent ; as in disputed cases the Chief orders a Marine Court to assemble to try the case. This Court may consist of one or more old men, well versed in the trade, who go by the name of "Salifeh-ul-ghous." This is not a permanent appointment, the Court being convened when required and the Salifeh nominated by the Chief. To resume—the Bunneah supplies the Nakhoda or headmen of the boat with every necessary of clothes, food, tobacco, &c., required for his trip, a list of which of course goes down in his ledger at his own valuation.

On return from the fisheries the Nakhoda makes over his whole packet of pearls to be valued in the gross, and on this being completed, the Bunneah takes over the lot at 20 per cent. below the appraisement.

Every merchant knows the market value of pearls for the year, so that this transaction is easily effected.

Now, however, the "Musaygum" has to pay the 80 per cent. of the value of the pearls, but he is constitutionally averse to parting with more cash than can be decently avoided. He therefore totals up the account of the advances and deducts this amount ; further he supplies as much of the balance as he can, in goods and stores, which the Nakhoda has to take. On this the computed gain is from 20 to 35 per cent.

What the crew will not take off his hands, is sold by the Nakhoda for what it will fetch in the bazaar ; and this is added to the small sum of ready money which has been paid by the Musaygum. The whole is then divided according to the recognized share of each member of the crew.

A further protection enjoyed by the Musaygum against the chance of losing by a run of bad luck in the fishery should be noticed.

He is free to dissolve his connection with the Nakhoda he employs, and supplies, whenever he finds it convenient. By this system, if the Nakhoda is unable to settle his account, they go before the "Salifeh-ul-ghous," and a decree is given by which the Nakhoda has to pay off his debts by yearly instalments. A paper of release (from obligations) is supplied by the Musaygum, and the Nakhoda seeks another employer.

This new master sees the amount of yearly instalment due, and is liable himself for it for the year that he receives the Nakhoda into *his* service.

In turn he also is similarly protected, but the whole instalments due to the first master must be paid up before the second master can claim those which have been assessed as his due.

Of course, the whole boat's crew is more or less in debt to the Nakhoda as he himself is to the Bunneah, so that when it suits the latter to sell up a Nakhoda rather than await payment of the debt by instalments, he does so to the extent of the boat and the crew. Here, however, his claims are ended, and from that moment the Nakhoda is a free man, his house and other property on shore cannot be touched, and he is able to enter into new contracts elsewhere. This he generally does, getting together a fresh crew, and hiring a boat at the recognized rate of 20 per cent. on the value of the season's harvest.

One further prohibitory custom that obtains in the Gulf should be mentioned, it is this, that should a stranger buy pearls privately from a Nakhoda, without the permission of his Musaygum, he becomes responsible for all the Nakhoda's debts even if these are far in excess of the value of the pearls which have changed hands.

Altogether, looking at the position of the Bunneah in the Persian Gulf, it would seem to be rather an enviable one according to their ideas. They are well protected, and have every opportunity of amassing considerable wealth.

11. It[*] will be noticed below that the crew of the boats engaged in these fisheries have all a recognized definite share in the results of their enterprise.

The Nakhoda is the master, the responsible man, and often owns the boat himself.

The Seb or saib, the hauler, comes next, and lastly the "ghoas" or diver ; besides these working hands there are usually a boy or two employed to catch fish for the daily food, (which is done by putting down traps at night, shaped like an English eel trap) to cook, and for other purposes.

The Nakhoda is either "khali" (*i.e.* free from debt), the actual owner of the boat, and rich enough to conduct operations and provision his boat and crew without having recourse to a "Musaygum," or he owns the boat, but has not money enough to do this, or, lastly, he has merely hired the boat at the usual rate of 20 per cent on the value of the season's gains.

In either of these latter cases he is emphatically no longer free as he falls into the hands of the Musaygum. Once in that gentleman's books it is not easy to make hauls large enough to get out of them again, or do more than gain a bare subsistence.

The crew of course is as entirely in the Nakhoda's books as he himself is in those of the Bunneah.

12. The shares of each of the above are as follows :—

"Nakhoda" ... one-fifth.
"Ghoas" ...... three shares. } of remainder.
"Seb"............ two shares.

If the boat is hired and does not belong to the Nakhoda, this one-fifth goes to the owner, and the Nakhoda has to be content with one "ghoas" share.

13. We see therefore that there are the two taxes of Nob and Traz, which have to be met from the proceeds of the fishing ; that the "Musaygum" or "Nakhodas" account has to be settled ; that the value of the take is reduced 20 per cent. in favour of the Musaygum ; that one fifth of the remainder goes to the owner of the boat, whoever he may be, and finally that what remains after all these charges have been met is divided into five shares, of which three-fifths go to the divers for division amongst themselves and two-fifths to the haulers.

As the haulers and divers are always in equal numbers, the share of the diver is somewhat the larger, and this is fair as his work is infinitely the harder.

14. The "Seb" are usually Bedouins, sometimes Persians ; it is their duty to work the ship, handle oars and sail, and pull up the divers.

The "Ghoas" is generally a Sedee, or Arab of the poorer classes, or a Sedee domestic slave. He will go on diving all day if the weather is fair, merely taking short rests in the water, to recover breath and strength. As a rule he does not remain below longer than 50 to 70 seconds. The latter is over the average ; these men are very abstemious, eating about a ½ lb. of dates in the morning, and drinking three or four cups of coffee after morning prayers ; and they then begin fishing when the sun gets up.

At about 2 o'clock they all come out of the water for coffee, prayers, and a rest which lasts for about an hour, when they go to work again till sun-down. At night they eat a hearty meal of roast fish and dates, and do no further work.

A good diver will go down twelve, foureen and even sixteen fathoms occasionally, but this last depth is so great a strain that very few are capable of enduring it. From eight to twelve fathom is the usual depth at which work is carried on.

16. There are many different weight in the boat to suit the necessity of each diver who choses a sinking stone that will neither be too light nor too heavy for his comfort.

These weights are attached to his feet, slipped, and hauled up again when he reiches the bottom. A pair of horn pincers on his nostrils, a rope round his waist, and leather tips to his fingers, to save his hands from abrasions, usually complete his costume.

17. In the case of a large number of devil fish being about his toilette is more finished, it then consists of a long white shirt to protect him from the burning embraces of these most unpleasant bath fellows. They have no fear of sharks or dog fish ; accidents of this sort are said to be unknown.

On reaching the bottom the diver holds on with one hand and one foot, propeling himself with the other, and making use of his disengaged hand to gather the shells and put them in the small sacking bag that hangs round his neck. Sometimes he is floated away by a current, and on these occasions the exertion is severely felt, and he comes up exhausted. As a rule, however, numerous the shells may be, a man cannot gather more than fifteen or sixteen per dive.

18. That this incessant plunging entails a severe physical strain will be obvious, and indeed the divers are liable to sundry ailments, of which the worst are madness, cramps and paralysis, the latter being sometimes a merely temporary form of the disease.

A lesser ailment, but one that is constantly suffered from, is a softening and rotting of the skin ; to guard against this the divers constantly rub in "japt" or tanning, when turning in for the night.

A few common drugs are always kept in the boat, the favorite being senna which is mixed up with raisins and tamarind, but burning with hot iron is the mode of cure most frequently attempted when the illness look serious.

19. Altogether it would appear that the diver has rather a hard time of it, but he is buoyed up by hopes of reward for extra exertions and windfalls (if such a term is applicable under the circumstances). Of the nature of this latter is the "Tabreb," which is the best piece of luck that can befall him. This entitles him to a new suit of clothes from the Nakhoda and a present for the crew. (See para. 35.)

Another form of good fortune is that in which a pearl is found outside the shell, or attached to it ; in either case, as also in the event of a shell containing an unformed pearl, it is the property of the diver and crew, and no deduction of 20 per cent. is allowed to the Musaygum on the market value of the find.

It is customary also to make him a small present if he finds a good pearl during the opening of the shells, which operation takes place every morning regularly, after prayers are over, and before the diving begins.

The crew sit round the heap gathered during the previous day and set to work on them with crooked knives. When all have been opened, and the pearls extracted have been examined, they are given into the Nakhoda's keeping who weighs and records all particulars every fifth day.

20. It follows from the dependent position of all the minor agents engaged in this business, that, from the impecunious Nakhoda down to the boat boys, all are more or less tied and bound by local usage and customs from which they cannot shake free.

The Nakhoda is bound to the Musaygum, and the crew to the Nakhoda in like manner, on account of the advances of food, &c., which all have received, so that in the case of one of them levanting and throwing in his lot with another master, should he be recognized, he is immediately recaptured, "Arte vel. marte," and failing this, redress is sought by an appeal to the Chiefs. As a rule, however, there is very little quarrelling, and boats even of tribes at enmity with each other will often pursue their business within a few cables length of each other without disturbance.

21. There is usually one chief boat in a fleet to which the others from the same port or district look for guidance, and when this one hoists the flag of departure, the lesser fry generally follow suit.

22. There is a certain amount of entertaining among the Nakhodas, who visit each other's ship of an evening to discuss coffee, wafer cakes, and "kullians,"[†] (pipes) as well as to compare notes on their mutual successes or failure.

(*To be continued.*)

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[*] The ancient name Tylos is still preserved in the name of a village (against the statement of Rawlinson). Vincent had thrown doubt upon the very derivation of the names which Rawlinson upholds.

These islands have been claimed as the birth place itself of the Phœnician race ; that they had colonies there is certain. Itrabo, who wrote before A.D. 20, quotes Eratosthanes, (one of the Alexander's Historians) who says that Tyrus and Aradus are occupied by Phœnicians. Gosselin says they first moved from Sidon, or Sidodona, a city visited by Marchus to people Bahrein, and from thence established themselves on the shores of the Mediterranean. Huren in 1834 states positively that traces of Phœnician workmanship and buildings have been found, and is himself convinced of Phœnician occupancy, and Rawlinson, in his most critical second essay on Phœnician emigration, in the 7th chapter of Herodotus, gives all the arguments for and against the supposition. A comparison of most of the authors quoted and the belief of Political Officers now serving in the Gulf, would lead one to the conclusion that there had most certainly been a Phœnician occupation though there is only a possibility of these islands having been the cradle of the founders of Tyre and Sidon. Herodotus himself however records his belief and the grounds of it.

[†] It was supposed to be worth 10 million Sesterces.

[‡] Or, as written in Arabic, "Musakam," a word of unknown derivation.

[§] For value of shares and division see below.

[*] See para. 12.

[†] In contradistinction to the shares of 3 to 2.

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